The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Future Policy of the Spanish Government.

The New Ministry Presented to the Cortes.

Bribery and Troubles in the Australian Parliament.

General Logan on the Improvement of the Illinois River.

SPAIN.

The New Ministry Presented to the Cortes—Montpensier Allowed to Remain in the Country.

MADRID, Sunday, June 20.

The members of the new Ministry were presented to the Cortes yesterday. General **PRIM** addressed the Chamber. He promised that the Government would observe all the provisions of the Constitution, and exact equal respect for them from the nation. He exhorted the majority of the Cortes to continue united in action, and urged the Republicans to preserve an attitude of moderation.

After a long discussion, the resolution condemning the presence of the Duke of **MONTPENSIER** in Spain was rejected by a vote of 94 to 67. General **PRIM** opposed the resolution, arguing that the Duke had perfect liberty to inhabit any part of the country.

Arrest of an Opponent to Serrano—General Prim's Policy.

MADRID, Sunday, June 20.

The President of a Republican Club in Cadiz has been arrested for making a speech against Marshal **SERRANO**. The action of the authorities caused great excitement in Cadiz.

In the Cortes yesterday General **PRIM** said the Government must be hard, inflexible, and even cruel in repressing disorder. He also proposed economical reforms in the administration of the finances.

Marshal Serrano Takes the Oath of Office as Regent—Bourbon Intriguers.

MADRID, Saturday, June 19.

On taking the oath of office yesterday, as Regent of Spain, Marshal **SERRANO** made a speech, in which he promised to respect the Constitution and liberties of the country. President **RIVERO**, in reply, assured him of the support of all Spaniards.

The Cortes has passed a bill giving the acts of the Provisional Government the force of law, and conferring upon it the power to carry them into effect.

After a stormy debate the Republicans have succeeded in bringing before the Cortes a resolution expressing disapproval of the presence of the Duke of **MONTPENSIER** in Spain, and demanding that the Government order him to return to Portugal.

General **PEZUELA**, a strong supporter of the Ex-Queen, arrived here on the pretext of visiting his estates in Segovia, claiming his right to do so as a citizen under the Constitution. He was arrested and sent to Araujuez to await further orders. He will probably be exiled to the Canaries. It is said that a steamer is now waiting at Cadiz to take him to the islands.

A conspiracy for the restoration of Queen **ISABELLA** has been discovered at Grenada.

FRANCE.

Quiet in Paris—The Chinese Embassy.

PARIS, Sunday, June 20.

The City of Paris remains perfectly tranquil; no attempt has been made to renew the late disorders.

Mr. **BURLINGAME** is making preparations to leave for St. Petersburg with the Chinese Embassy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Royal Thames Yacht Club Match.

LONDON, Sunday, June 20.

The Royal Thames Yacht Club match took place yesterday. The course was from Gravesend to the Nore and back. The *Druid* beat the *Cambria* by one minute, and the *Silver Cloud* by four minutes. The time of the winner was 5 hours 57½ seconds.

AUSTRALIA.

Troubles in the Colonial Parliament—Alleged Bribery.

LONDON, Sunday, June 20.

Later advices from Melbourne report that the troubles in the Colonial Parliament continued. The members expelled for bribery had been reëlected, and the parties guilty of bribing the legislators, who were sent to jail by order of the Parliament, had been released by the Judges on the ground of wrongful committal. The Parliament now appeals to the Privy Council.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Opening of the Argentine Chambers—Sarmiento's Speech.

LISBON, Sunday, June 20.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. She brings dates from Buenos Ayres to the 5th inst.

The session of the Argentine Chambers had commenced. President **SARMIENTO**, in his opening speech, declared that the strongest friendship existed between the Allied South American Powers. He said they felt none but generous feelings for the Paraguayans, and they now proposed to establish a Provisional Government at Asuncion for the benefit of the people.

Supplementary Concert of the Peace Jubilee.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 20.

The supplementary concert of the Great Peace Festival came off in the Coliseum tonight before an audience of about 15,000, and proved a great success. There were 5,000 choristers, some of them from towns fifteen miles off, and Mme. **PAREPA-ROSA**, Miss **ADELAIDE PHILLIPS** and **OLE BULL** participated. The concert was conducted by Messrs. **GILMORE**, **ZERRAHN** and **EICHBERG**. The former had a very warm reception. It is probable that there will be no more musical entertainments given in the Coliseum this week, at least until Saturday, when a series of popular musical entertainments will probably be inaugurated. In most of the churches, to-day, favorable allusion was made by the preachers to the great moral accomplishments and effects of the Peace Festival. All united in commendation of the affair.

Important Revenue Seizures in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sunday, June 20.

The important seizure for violation of the Internal Revenue laws, made near this city a few days since, was not made public at the request of the officers having the matter in charge. The particulars are as follows: Two weeks since **ALEXANDER FULTON**, Supervisor of this district, proceeded to make an inspection of **ULMAN'S** large distillery, situated at South Side, Baltimore County, on the Washington turnpike, a few miles from this city. The result of the inspection was the issue of an order by the Supervisor to the Collector of the district, to seize all the property, including buildings, machinery, and apparatus and about 2,000 barrels of whisky, the value of which exceeds $300,000. It is alleged that through connivance or culpable neglect of Government officers, every facility has been afforded the proprietors to perpetrate frauds upon the revenue, so that every section of the revenue law regulating distilleries, the imposition and collection of taxes on distilled spirits, has been violated. The matter will soon come up in the United States District Court.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Arrival of the Great Republic at San Francisco—Chinese Politics—Progress of the War in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 19.

The steamship *Great Republic*, from Hong Kong May 19, Yokohama 29th, arrived to-day with the following passengers for New-York:

Mrs. J. L. Hammond and two children, C. J. Emery and wife, Mrs. McGrath and two children, J. S. Lulum, Rev. Mr. Ginocent, wife and child, J. Boyle, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. Williamson, C. H. Cleveland, Daniel Gaw, F. P. Almedea, Mrs. Dana and child, G. B. Thomas, W. Watson, W. Lambeth, Captain Samuel Newton, wife and child, W. S. Kauffman, J. L. McGowan. For Europe—A. S. S. Palmer, O. S. W. Walker and James Rutherford.

She brings the following merchandise for New-York: 465 packages tea, 150 packages silk and 174 packages sundries. The *Great Republic* brings over 1,300 passengers, 1,250 of whom are Chinese.

Also the following concerning the vessels of war of the United States:

The flagship *Piscataqua* was at Nagasaki, which was the rendezvous for the *Monocacy*, *Iroquois*, *Maumee*, *Oneida*, *Ashuelot* and *Idaho*.

The *Aroostook*, from the Amoor, and the *Unadilla* remained on the South China Station.

The following are the latest advices from Shanghae brought by the *Great Republic*:

The American Minister had returned to Pekin from his southern trip to the Consular posts, accompanied by Consul-General **SEWARD**, from Shanghae.

An uneasy feeling prevailed among the Chinese officials with reference to the future course of political events at Pekin. There were no complaints concerning foreign matters, and so far everything was working to advantage.

Heavy dust storms were prevalent, and but little rain had fallen for some time.

The Russian man-of-war *Port Lieson* had arrived from Corea, where she had had a difficulty with the inhabitants, in which several men were killed and wounded.

The Chee-Foo gold fever had entirely died out, and but little interest was manifested in gold mines.

The trade was dull at Tien-tsin, and unless rain fell soon the growing crops would be entirely ruined. The market was bare. The following were the quotations: Sheetings, taels 4.9.0@taels 4.0.0.; drills, taels 4.0.0@taels 4.5.5. The Shanghai market was very quiet, with light sales of black and green teas. The present stock of black tea was 207 chests, and of green, 4,800 chests.

The settlements of green teas amounted to 3,272 half chests. Common was quoted at taels 21.7.5@taels 27.0.0. The weather was favorable. Arrivals of teas were looked for. The market for silks was dull; the total settlements to date were 61,130 bales. Exchange on London 6s. 2d.@6s. 2½d.; on Paris 777½f.

The Mikado arrived at Yeddo on the 9th of May. Numerous outrages are reported to have been committed upon foreigners. The English Minister had complained to the Japanese Government regarding the matter.

The anniversary of the birthday of Queen **VICTORIA** was observed in a splendid manner. Sir **HENRY PARKS** reviewed the English troops of the garrison and the marines from the fleet. There was a regatta during the day.

The whole fleet of the Mikado had arrived safely at the port of Arvomori. Admiral **ENOMOTO** was strongly fortified on the island of Yesso, impatiently awaiting an attack by the Mikado's forces. Three of the Admiral's vessels attempted to capture the ram *Stonewall*, but the attack was unsuccessful. One of the Admiral's vessels was beached and burned.

There were in the port of Hong Kong four English, three French, and one American (the *Monocacy*) vessels of war. The ship *Howell* arrived at Yokohama on the 29th of May. Exchange on London, 4s. 7½d.; on Paris, 580f.

THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

Importance of the Proposed Improvements—Appeals for further Aid from the Government.

General **LOGAN** has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of War:

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1869.

The importance which we of the West attach to the continuance of the improvement of the Illinois River makes it proper that I should submit to you, in brief, the claims which should commend that subject to your favorable consideration.

In 1852 Congress passed an act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors," approved Aug. 30, 1852. In the body of that act occurs this section: "For the improvement of the navigation of the Illinois River, $30,000." In 1853 work was commenced under this appropriation. In the work of **JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON**, Superintendent Western River improvement, (which may be found in Executive document, second session Thirty-third Congress, vol. 1, part 2, 1854 and 1855, page 222, dated Washington, Sept. 25, 1854, he says: "In the Fall of 1853 the Illinois was surveyed from its mouth to Copperas Creek, 150 miles, and a channel cut through Guilford Bar. The work was resumed in April, 1854, the survey continued to the mouth of the canal, the dredgeboat in the meantime working on Naples Flats. When the survey was finished the dredgeboat was removed to Spring Creek Bar, the one nearest the canal, and employed upon it and Henepin Flats until the 11th of July, when it grounded. The Board of Engineers of Lakes, Harbors and Western Rivers recommended in their report of Aug. 1, 1854, the extension of the survey of the river to La Salle."

In this report he asks for a further appropriation of $20,000, showing that the dredging of the bars and flats in said river was deemed very important to its navigation. I would also call attention to the report of the United States agent, made to Colonel **JOHNSTON**, dated Aug. 26, 1854, in which he says: "The improvement effected consists in cutting out of Guilford Bar, on the lower part of the river, in the Fall of 1853, making it easy for low-water navigation. * * * In April of the present year, 1,870 cubic yards of shells were removed from Naples flats. When the boat was transferred to Spring Creek Bar, 1,500 yards were removed, making both comparatively easy of passage, but not to the extent contemplated. From thence the boat was removed to Henepin Flats, from which were removed 1,500 yards, when she grounded, and where she now lies waiting for a rise of the river. The river business consists in the transit trade between the Eastern collection districts and the West, *via* the port of Chicago, to the ports of Alton and St. Louis, and way trade of the river country in both directions. The passage of boats by the Gopher for the months of May, June, July and August, eastward, amount to 460 steamboats and 989 canal-boats and barges, of 112 tons average, being towed by steamtugs. This is for the trade passing eastward. The Western way trade is independent of this."

Following these reports Congress, up to 1868, continuously provided for the continuation of the survey of the said rivers under the direction of the Secretary of War. In June, 1868, the House of Representatives passed a bill making appropriations for the repairs, preservation and completion of certain public works, and for other purposes, in which bill $85,000 were appropriated for the continuation of the work of opening the Illinois River. The bill failed, however, to become a law.

In order that the necessary work on rivers and canals should not stop, Congress, in July of the same year, passed an act entitled "An Act making appropriations to supply the deficiencies in appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes;" approved July 26, 1868, which provided "for the repair, preservation, extension and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, $1,500,000, provided that said expenditure shall not be applied to any works not mentioned in the bill, making appropriations for repair, preservation and completion of certain public works and for other purposes," which passed the House of Representatives June 30, 1868. Under the provisions of this act, the Secretary of War allotted, in accordance with the provisions of the House bill, which failed to become a law, $85,000, to be expended in the continuation of the work upon the Illinois River, by which said allotment and order of the Secretary of War, the said $85,000 became a credit in favor of the Illinois River, the same as if the bill which passed the House of Representatives June 30, 1868, had become a law. But, afterward, on Aug. 27, 1868, on the recommendation of Colonel J. H. **WILSON**, the Chief of Engineers, General **HUMPHREYS** asked a division of the said appropriation of $85,000 to the work on the Rock Island Rapids, which was accordingly done by the approval of the Secretary of War, Aug. 31, 1868, thereby preventing the expenditure of the said sum on the Illinois River, where it legitimately belonged, and expending it where it was not contemplated by law. Congress, at its last session, evidently having the same objects in view which prompted the act of July 26, 1868, passed an act entitled "An Act making an appropriation for the improvement of rivers and harbors for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, and the year ending June 30, 1870," the text of which is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of $2,000,000 is hereby appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, and the year ending June 30, 1870, to be expended for the repair, extension, preservation and completion of work for the improvement of rivers and harbors, under the direction of the Secretary of War, provided that the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to cause such expenditures to be made so as best to subserve the interests of commerce, and he is required to report to Congress at the opening of its December session, all expenditures made under the provisions of this act up to that time, in detail. Approved April 10, 1869.

I am informed that the Chief of Engineers has made no recommendation to the Secretary of War for an allotment of any of this appropriation of $2,000,000 to be expended in the improvement of the navigation of the Illinois River.

Why this important work has been overlooked in the allotment of this appropriation, is something which I cannot understand. It certainly cannot be that this law is so construed as to exclude the continuation of the work on the Illinois River. It was evidently intended to only include works or improvements already commenced, and the appropriation might be expended either for the repair of works completed or the extension and continuation of works commenced, or the preservation of those completed or only partially completed.

By comparison of this statement with the statute of July 26, 1868, it will be found that the same language is used in both, and I presume that I am not mistaken when I say that both statutes were prepared by the able Chief of Engineers to the War Department now in charge.

Under the statute of the 26th of July, 1868, an allotment was made by the Secretary of War for the improvement of the Illinois River, on the recommendation of the same Chief of Engineers.

So far as the construction of the law is concerned it has already been properly construed by your predecessor so as to include the work on the Illinois River. It will not do to say that a continuation of this work would not well subserve the interests of commerce. Without going into any discussion on that subject, I will merely refer you to the reports which have been made by different engineers, under sanction of Government, from 1852 to the present time; and especially in this connection do I call your attention to the exhaustive report of Colonel J. H. **WILSON**, of the date of Feb. 15, 1867, hereto appended, in which he regards it as one of the most important works for the country, in both a military and commercial point of view. Neither will it do to exclude this great interest from its share in that appropriation on the ground of the insufficiency of the appropriation. It was not expected that the appropriation would complete all the works to which it might be applied. The intention clearly was to use it in the best manner for the purpose of the preservation, extension or continuation of the works which were important in the development of a great country.

If we were to wait until we should get appropriations sufficient to complete any one great work made to apply to that particular work, we would wait a long time before we should have a sufficient appropriation for that purpose. It is only by applying such amounts as come to us under appropriations from time to time, in the continuation or preservation of a work, that we are enabled to complete that work.

The State of Illinois, at the last session of its Legislature, appropriated $400,000 to be expended on the improvement of the Illinois River; and with a fair allotment of this $2,000,000 Government appropriation we will be enabled to do a permanent work in the improvement of the navigation of that river, so as to insure a good outlet from the great chain of lakes to the Mississippi. This work must not be considered as merely important to the State of Illinois, and that, therefore, that State should complete it, but it must be regarded from a national point of view. No dispassionate mind can regard it otherwise than as a great national work, one that looks to water transportation, at no distant day, to and from the Atlantic ocean.

I do not desire to enter into any lengthy discussion upon this subject with the Secretary of War, being satisfied that a work of so great importance will commend itself to his good judgment. I have therefore preferred merely to call your attention to the statutes and reports directly connected with this enterprise, and as one of the Representatives of the State of Illinois, I deem it not improper to ask you, Sir, that this great interest shall not be ignored, and that a fair, just and proportionate allotment of this national appropriation shall be made. Such allotment, together with the $85,000 heretofore allotted, which should properly stand to its credit, to be expended under your official direction on the continuation and extension of the improvement of the navigation of the Illinois River will guarantee the success of a great national undertaking, the importance of which cannot be overestimated.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. LOGAN.

Hon. JOHN A. RAWLINS, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Virginia Politics—Growing Interest in the Elections.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 19.

Now that the election is drawing near, the people of Hampton and vicinity are beginning to take quite a lively interest in politics, and registration is progressing rapidly. There seems to be quite a number of aspirants for Congressional honors in this district, who are preparing to take the stump and advocate their claims. Hon. **JOSEPH SEGAR**, who was formerly United States Senator from this district, announces himself as a candidate at large. Captain H. B. **AYERS**, an ex-army officer, is also a candidate, and it is said there are several others not yet in the field. The campaign promises to be lively, as each gentleman has claims on the voters, and are all bidding for the colored vote, and whoever is fortunate enough to secure it, will undoubtedly be elected.

Execution of a Negro in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, June 20.

The first execution in South Carolina under the reconstructed State Government took place on Friday afternoon, at Arlington Courthouse, where a negro named **CYRUS COACHMAN** was hanged for the murder of **ROBERT P. SUGGS**, white, in January last. The execution passed off quietly, the Sheriff and ministers who officiated, as well as most of the spectators and guards, being negroes. **COACHMAN** confessed his guilt.

Movements of British Troops.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Sunday, June 20.

The British troop-ship *Crocodile* arrived here on Saturday night, eleven days from Plymouth. She will embark the Fourth Battalion of the Sixteenth Rifles and sail on Tuesday for England. There will then be no British troops left in New-Brunswick, and it is supposed that not more than one company, if any, will be stationed here in the future.

Movements of Vice-President Colfax.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sunday, June 20.

Vice-President **COLFAX** spent the day in this city, as the guest of **SAMUEL BOWLES**, Esq., and leaves to-morrow to visit Senator **MORRILL** at Stratford, Vt.

Fire in Cincinnati, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sunday, June 20.

HOWELL & Co.'s wagon factory at Cathage, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $10,000.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 20.—**JOHN G. SMITH**, of Norfolk, Va., arrived here yesterday. To-day he was attacked with paralysis while at the dinner table of the American Hotel, and is not expected to recover. He is now being taken care of by the Knights Templar.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 20.—Chief Justice **CHASE** will leave Raleigh to-morrow for Richmond, Va., where he will spend a few days.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 20.—**FREDERICK LOMBARD**, aged 19, clerk in the Springfield Five-Cent Savings Bank of this city, was drowned while bathing, last evening. J. B. M. **STEBBINS**, an old and prominent business man in this city, died to-day, aged 71 years.

BUFFALO, June 20.—**THOMAS HYNES**, released from Auburn State Prison in March last, stabbed **MICHAEL COCHRANE** in this city last night with a carving knife, inflicting three serious wounds. **HYNES** is in prison. **COCHRANE'S** life is dispaired of.

WASHINGTON.

The Cuban Question to be Considered in the Cabinet—The Census—Chinese Immigration—Troubles in Mississippi.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 20.

President **GRANT** is expected to return here to-morrow, and nearly all the members of the Cabinet will be in the city before the middle of the week. It is stated on good authority that at the Cabinet meeting to be held on Tuesday, the Cuban question in connection with the recent arrests of the prominent revolutionary agents in New-York last week, will be considered. The general feeling in Administration circles is that some definite policy in reference to affairs in that island should be adopted.

THE CENSUS.

The Census Committee have decided to distribute several days in advance the schedules for householders and others, so that they may be filled up and ready for the Enumerator when he calls to collect them. This is in accordance with the British practice and with the recommendations of recent international statistical Congresses, particularly the Florence one in 1867.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The subject of Chinese immigration to the Pacific slope will be brought before Congress at its next session. Several prominent Representatives are now on a visit to California, for the express purpose of studying the whole question, and another gentleman leaves here in a few days for San Francisco with similar intentions. It is apprehended that the number of Chinese who will arrive here within ten years will be estimated by millions; and the theory of some newspapers and politicians, that they come merely for the purpose of working, without any intention or desire to participate in our politics, is regarded by many as an assumption not altogether warranted by fact, history or experience.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

A local paper this morning has an interesting article on the improvements in this city, in the matter of the erection of blocks of dwellings, stores, &c., showing altogether an excellent exhibit. It closes by suggesting to capitalists the advantages likely to result from the establishment of cotton factories on the Potomac.

AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.

The War Department is in receipt of information from Mississippi which goes to show that the condition of society there is considerably disturbed, and that the necessary military measures have been taken to prevent the perpetration of outrages by lawless parties.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 20.

CUBAN AFFAIRS—INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICIALS.

The revenue and other federal officers were, months ago, specifically instructed by the Government to use due deligence to prevent the sailing of illegal expeditions to the island of Cuba. Action has been taken by them in all cases where information has been furnished, showing a real or intended violation of the Neutrality laws. Sometimes the complaints of Spanish officials were founded on mere conjecture or suspicion.

THE CASE OF DOUGLASS.

Typographical Union No. 101 of this city met last night. The anticipation that the case of **LEWIS H. DOUGLASS** for admission or rejection into the Union would come up, had the effect of bringing together one of the largest representations of the compositors of this city ever congregated at one meeting. Two of the Committee on Nominations reported in favor of ten applicants, including **DOUGLASS**. As to the last named they said he had served a sufficient length of time at the business; that he gives satisfaction as a compositor; that he has a good character; is not a "rat," and that there is no reason except his race and color that should deprive him of becoming a member of the Typographical Union. Being, therefore, a fair man they recommended that he be admitted to membership in Columbia Typographical Union. A minority report was submitted, signed by the remaining member of the Committee. After stating the facts in the case, he says the plain requirements of the law of this Union and of the National Union are not to admit to membership a printer without card, who comes from a place where a Union exists, unless he brings from such Union a certificate satisfactorily explaining why he has none, and that the character **DOUGLASS** established for himself in Denver still attaches and does not lift him above the operation of the general law outside of which Union No. 101 cannot safely travel. A motion was made to lay the latter or minority report on the table. The vote was taken amid frequent interruption and great confusion, and resulted in yeas 229, nays 164. The announcement of the vote was received with applause, mingled with hisses. On motion the majority report was adopted amid enthusiastic cheering and confusion. The Union proceeded to vote *seriatim* upon the candidates proposed for admission, with the exception of **LEWIS H. DOUGLASS**. Three names having been ballotted for and the candidates elected, the President was about to read the fourth when a motion to adjourn was made, and this prevailed amid great disorder and excitement.

THE RAM STONEWALL.

It will be remembered that in 1867 certain Japanese Commissioners, one **TOMAGOW**, and others, visited this country, making large purchases of American products. Among other things they bought of our Government the celebrated ram *Stonewall* for $400,000, paying $300,000 cash, and stipulating to pay the balance on the arrival of the ram in Japan. The State Department has recently received the final payment, and placed the same in the Treasury to the credit of the Navy Department. The rebellion in Japan caused a long delay in the delivery of the ram after her arrival in Japan. During this time the expenses of the vessel and crew, some $75,000, were borne and advanced by the State Department through the legation at Yeddo. This sum was promptly reimbursed by the Japanese Government, with interest. They also allowed interest on the balance of the purchase money from the date of transfer in Washington to the time of payment in Japan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are but few strangers in Washington, and, as a consequence, the hotels are almost empty.

The colored man, **TURNER**, appointed several weeks ago Postmaster of Macon, Ga., has not yet furnished his bond.

The thirty lady clerks to be employed in the Patent Office are to be examined, in regular form, as to their capacity for the work. There will be a lady superintendent of that department.

Bequests by the late Judge Allyn of Hartford.

From the Hartford Times, June 19.

The will of the late Judge **JOSEPH P. ALLYN**, executed in 1867, was admitted to probate to-day. Among the bequests are the following: "To my life-long friend, **GIDEON WELLES**," $2,500; to **WILLIAM FAXON**, "as a slight token of remembrance," $2,500; to the Hartford Orphan Asylum, $5,000; Hartford Hospital, $5,000; Hartford Young Men's Institute, $5,000; Hartford Charitable Society, $5,000; to **TIMOTHY M. ALLYN**, **CHARLES D. WARNER** and **MARSHALL JEWELL**, "for the purpose of procuring a piece of statuary to be placed on the park at Hartford," $5,000; "should others be willing to add to this sum with the design of securing a more valuable specimen of art, that would more adorn our city, these trustees are at liberty to unite with them in accomplishing this object."

The residue of the estate is to be divided equally between his brothers, **ALEXANDER H.**, **ARTHUR W.**, **THOMAS** and **ROBERT ALLYN**. **TIMOTHY M. ALLYN** is named as executor.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An Extensive Smash-Up on the Erie Road.

An Engine and Fourteen Cars Thrown Into the Passaic River.

The Crashing of Timbers Heard Three Miles Off—Alleged Criminal Carelessness of an Engineer.

A fearful accident occurred at the Passaic bridge, on the New-York and Erie Railway, at 7:40 o'clock on Saturday evening, which, most miraculously, was attended without loss of life, though with considerable destruction to property. It appears that a Western-bound stock train, to which was attached engine No. 155, took the switch just previous to arriving at Passaic bridge. Next passed the lightning train, and following came No. 3 Paterson train. While the other two trains were passing, Mr. **ROSE**, Bridge Superintendent, was standing at the east end of the bridge, and as a schooner had been in waiting, his assistant commenced to turn off the upper or northern side of the bridge, when the freight train headed with engine No. 155 and twenty-five cars came thundering down. Mr. **ROSE**, who was on that side of the bridge, commenced to shout and threw his hat high up in the air, which attracted the attention of the engineer, **RYAN**, and as the engine came on to the bridge, he and the fireman jumped off. On sped the train, and over went the engine forty feet down; next came the tender, which, throwing a half somersault, struck her stern against the opposite abutment and there rested; finally came the empty cars, one after another, crushing and grinding, until fourteen of them had completely filled up the chasm, and the fifteenth, for want of space, was stopped on the track.

RYAN, the engineer, was a new man on this section of the road, and he and the fireman have skedaddled, under the belief that an employe had lost his life. At the time the locomotive went over the draw, a brakeman was on top of one of the freight cars; but he made a sudden break for the rear, and as one after another went down, he leaped onward, and thus saved himself. Mr. **TERHUNE**, a merchant of Jersey City, who stood below, just in range, says that the noise was the most terrific he had ever heard; and by subsequent testimony it appeared that the crash was heard at Rutherford Park Hotel and below, three miles from the scene. Fortunately nobody was killed or even injured.

Thousands of people visited the scene yesterday. The Westward-bound drawbridge was smashed beyond repair. The Eastern-bound track was so far repaired that the Paterson train was passed over last night, and arrived here two hours late. The through trains went up to Piermont, and from thence came down to Jersey City over the Northern Railroad.

A Pennsylvania Democratic Congressman on the Question of War with England.

From the Philadelphia Age, June 19.

The following letter from Judge **WOODWARD** was written to J. E. **THOMPSON**, Esq., in reply to a question propounded on international law, and published in the Wyoming *Democrat*:

WILKESBARRE, June 3, 1869.

J. E. Thompson, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter directs my attention to a question of international law, with which I profess no familiarity, but I am quite willing to state my impressions, and you will receive them for what they are worth.

Commercial nations always have property and debts with each other, and when war breaks out between them, it is a question rather of policy than of law, whether the enemy's property within our jurisdiction shall be confiscated. By the law of nations, the right of confiscation exists. But with us it can be exercised only in pursuance of a special act of Congress. An act merely declaring war does not authorize confiscation. Until a statute directly authorizing it be passed, the property of a British subject, (supposing we were at war with Great Britain,) would continue under the protection of our law, and might be claimed at the close of hostilities. So would debts survive war unless expressly confiscated by an act of Congress. And no treaty would be necessary, in the absence of an expressed confiscation, to restore the rights of property and liability for debts. This is my understanding of the manner in which we apply the abstract, actual right of confiscation to an enemy's goods and debts.

But why do you discuss the consequences of a war between us and England, since such an event is practically impossible? Men who speak the English language will never wage war any more as among themselves. Insurrections and outbreaks, no doubt, will occur now and then, but national wars among people of our lineage and language are improbabilities of so high a degree as to be, practically, impossible.

Such politicians as **SUMNER** and **CHANDLER** will always be crying out for war, just as ravens screech over battle-fields for carcases on which to feed, but they represent not the heart, or life, or sense of the nation. And if every man of us should determine to fight England, she wouldn't fight us. She would pay all the damages of the *Alabama* and give us the Canadas to boot, rather than have a year's war with us. We are in the condition of two game cocks, one of whom is afraid, and the other dares not, and therefore each wears his gaffs and does his crowing without an encounter, and it will be so to the end. With the Latin races both we and England may have wars, when the principles of law to which I have adverted would apply to the belligerents' property. But the future great wars will be between races descended of the Anglo-Saxon and the Romans, speaking different languages and breathing different climates.

I have no fears of war with England, and cannot therefore feel much solicitude about such questions as you submit for my consideration.

Always happy to hear from you, I am your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

A Preacher Arrested on a Charge of Embezzlement and Fraud.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, June 19.

About three weeks since a man known as Rev. J. D. **HARRIS**, employed as a sub-agent by Mr. R. J. **BALL**, General Agent in this city for the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New-York, to make collections through the country, called on Mr. **BALL** and made the following statement:

"I had in my possession about the sum of $1,248 95 in cash, money collected during the month of May on policies and renewals, assuring the lives of R. W. **CHENEY**, F. H. **CHENEY**, H. L. **CROCKER**, Yorkshire, Cattaraugus County, and others; said policies and renewals issued by the Manhattan Life Insurance Company and sent me for collection. That said amount of money or thereabouts was placed by me in a handkerchief on the afternoon of Monday, the 31st of May, 1869, and secreted about my person; that I was, at the time of placing the money about my person, boarding with one **ELIN COOK**, a hotel keeper at Pike, Wyoming County; that I retired on the night of the 1st day of June in the customary manner, about 9:45 o'clock, and that shortly after retiring I went to sleep, and have no further recollection until some time during the night I was awakened by some unusual noise, and saw two men in my room, the light having been left burning. One of the men simultaneously upon opening my eyes, sprang upon me and seized me by the throat with his right hand, and my left arm with his left; the other seized me by the right arm and threw his weight upon my lower limbs, holding them with a vice-like grip, and applied a sponge to my nostrils saturated with chloroform or ether, said to be chloroform, which produced a helpless and languid feeling, and I subsequently became unconscious from its effects; that before becoming insensible from its effects, I was conscious of being robbed of all the money in my possession, contained in the handkerchief which was tied about my body, under my arms, the handkerchief having being cut and the money extracted therefrom.

When I became sensible I was lying in a helpless condition upon the bed, and remained so seemingly for a considerable length of time. As soon as I was enabled to move I rolled off the bed on the floor and attempted to articulate, but was unable to speak a word. I then arose and walked toward the door of my room, went out into the hall as far as the stairway, and called upon Mr. **COOK**, but have no recollection of him responding until I went down with the light, when I met him at or near the foot of the stairs. Shortly afterward I returned to my room and dressed, when an examination was made in the premises, but without finding either the money or any trace of the robbers."

Not crediting the above story, and being convinced that Mr. **HARRIS** had not been robbed, Mr. **BALL** placed the matter in the hands of Messrs. **ALBRO** & **BYRNE**, proprietors of the Central Detective Agency. They very soon became satisfied that Mr. **HARRIS** knew more of the pretended robbery than he was willing to disclose, and after getting a detailed statement from Mr. **HARRIS** of his transactions, Mr. **ALBRO** followed on his trail, and found that considerable portions of money claimed by him to have been lost at the time of the pretended robbery, and collected in the month of May, had actually been collected as long ago as January, February and March last.

Mr. **HARRIS** was arrested on Monday last at Batavia, on four separate charges for embezzlement. Yesterday he was examined on two of these charges before Justice **COWDEN**, of Batavia, and held for trial. The examination on the other two charges was postponed.

Another warrant is in the hands of an officer for Mr. **HARRIS** on a charge of embezzlement committed in Wyoming County at the time of the pretended robbery.

THE LATE HENRY J. RAYMOND.

The funeral of the distinguished and lamented editor of the **NEW-YORK TIMES** will take place this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. A. H. **KELLOGG**, Pastor,) corner of Tenth-street and University-place.

The remains of deceased will be borne and accompanied from his late residence, No. 12 West Ninth-street, below Fifth-avenue, at 4:30 P. M., (after a prayer for the family by Rev. Professor **SHEDD**,) in the following order:

1 The Reverend Clergy: Rev. Dr. **STEPHEN H. TYNG**, of St. George's Church, who will conduct the services for the dead; Rev. Mr. **KELLOGG**, of the Tenth-street Church, who will be invited to make the concluding prayer, and Rev. **HENRY WARD BEECHER**, of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, who will be invited to make the address.

2. The casket containing the remains of deceased, and the pall, borne by the following gentlemen:

The Mayor of the City,	Admiral Farragut,
Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix,	Maj.-Gen. I. McDowell,
Judge C. P. Daly,	Hon. E. D. Morgan,
Mr. Thurlow Weed,	Mr. W. C. Bryant,
Mr. Horace Greeley,	Mr. B. F. Tracy,
Mr. A. T. Stewart,	Mr. M. H. Grinnell,
Mr. Geo. W. Curtis,	Mr. C. C. Norvell.

3. The chief mourners: Mr. **HENRY W. RAYMOND**, only son of deceased; Mr. **SAMUEL B. RAYMOND**, of Rochester, and Mr. J. F. **RAYMOND**, of Detroit, brothers of deceased; his brothers-in-law, Mr. **BENEDICT** and Mr. **WEAVER**; Mr. **GEORGE JONES**, his partner and copublisher; Judge C. L. **BENEDICT**, of Brooklyn, and Mr. **GILBERT E. JONES**.

4. The physicians of deceased, Drs. **DEWESSE**, **RICHARDS**, **HUBBARD** and **DOUGLASS**.

5. The representatives of the Associated Press:

Mr. D. M. **STONE**, of *Journal of Commerce*, Chairman.

Mr. **ERASTUS BROOKS**, of New-York *Express*.

Mr. **JAMES GORDON BENNETT**, Jr., of New-York *Herald*.

Mr. **CHARLES A. DANA**, of the New-York *Sun*.

Mr. **SAMUEL SINCLAIR**, of New-York *Tribune*.

Mr. **MANTON MARBLE**, of New-York *World*.

6. The editorial associates of deceased in **NEW-YORK TIMES**, Messrs. **CONANT**, **SWINTON**, **SHEPHERD**, **HENNESSY**, **COLEMAN** and **POND**, and the reporters, clerks and foreman of the establishment.

Other newspaper and political organizations, (including the Acting Agent and his deputies in the Office of the Associated Press,) who have resolved to attend the funeral in a body, can join the above in Ninth-street, at 4:30 P. M., or meet at the Church in Tenth-street, punctually at 5 P. M., as they may elect.

The public ceremonies will terminate at the church; the final interment will be subsequently and privately made in Green-Wood Cemetery by the family.

The Governor of the State of New-York, to whom an intimation was conveyed by the friends of Mr. **RAYMOND**, that they would be gratified to have him participate in these ceremonies, telegraphs as follows:

ALBANY, Sunday, June 20.

I regret much that engagements to-morrow, with persons coming from a distance, with whom I cannot now communicate, will detain me here. I am very sorry.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

The Press of the Country on Mr. Raymond as an Editor and a Public Man.

From the New-York Tribune (Biographical Sketch.)

In the great newspaper offices, in the Club-houses, in Wall-street, in committee-rooms, in all places where men of culture and of affairs meet together, a little whisper of news came yesterday which awed the bravest and saddened the lightest heart. It was only the news that is told every day of some man well known to his fellows; only the news that a kindly face would be no more seen among them, a heartsome voice be no more heard, a firm step no longer ring down familiar ways. And yet few faces could be more missed than this one lying upturned in such dreamless sleep; few voices die out of more listening ears, few steps fail whose coming had brought assurance of a friend's approach to a greater host of friends. Governor **RAYMOND** is dead, said the brief report. But no man who heard it repeated it in that form. "A great journalist is dead," said one voice: "An able politician is gone," said another. And so multitudes remembered him, each giving him honor for some distinctive power, but all adding in softer voice, "and he had no enemies." It is a good record to have left. A young man still, an over-worked, over-anxious, over-eager man, ambitious, liking position, liking money, liking all the prizes and all the warm, sweet gifts of life, in close relations with hundreds of men of most different capacities and purposes, he leaves no personal enemy, not one who shall say: "he was a false friend." In his life there was much bitter speech about the politician, the officer, the legislator, the editor—none concerning the man. Now that he cannot explain ways that seemed unwise or tortuous, his bitterest detractors, touched by the sweet charity and wisdom which are the gift of Death when he takes away one we have known, will be the first to explain the unwisdom or the crookedness. They will see that what they called disingenuousness and timidity might have been a fear of bigotry and one-sidedness, an incapacity to regard any step, or declaration, or triumph, as conclusive. A poor boy from the country, brown-handed, rustic, he achieved a college training, and came alone to a great City to conquer his place among men. He worked as no digger on the railroads could work. His place was low, his wage was small; but he bent his genius to the occasion as if he had been Premier, and the applause of the world his guerdon. By-and-by the obscure name was in men's mouths. By-and-by, again, he was himself a recognized power, and graduated from journey work into the mastership of his own newspaper. He had conquered his place. Money, and influence, and applause were his. And in these prosperous days no one was so ready to help him who was down, to serve a friend at some cost to himself, to make the places of his associates pleasant and honorable, to do distasteful tasks which other men hesitated at.

While his hands were full of business and his life full of activities, the strange, swift order came to him to leave all this for larger occupation. There was no time to say his farewells to old associates, but they crowd to say a tender farewell to him. There is no journalist to take his place: the epitome of his power is written thus. There is no friend to take his place; the epitome of his kindness and loyalty is written thus. Pure sunshine floods the earth this morning, and filters down in mist of gold on the cool, sweet sward of Green-Wood, where his eyes last looked on it. The golden mist will float above a new grave, where he shall lie beside the lad he loved so much, and, shimmering in the sun, will seem to make a ladder through the shining air whereon the angels of the Lord shall ascend and descend.

His hands are folded on his breast;
There is no other thought expressed
Than long disquiet merged in rest.

From the New-York Tribune, (Editorial.)

In the death of Hon. **HENRY J. RAYMOND**, editor of the **NEW-YORK TIMES**, the Press of our City has lost one of its ablest and most eminent members. Mr. **RAYMOND**, after graduating with distinction at the University of Vermont, came directly to this City in the Autumn of 1840, and was employed on the *New-Yorker*, for which he had written with force and spirit while a student. The *Tribune* was started the next April, and Mr. **RAYMOND** held the second place on its editorial staff from the outset until the Autumn of 1843, when he resigned it to accept a like position on the *Courier & Enquirer*, which he likewise relinquished after a few years; visiting Europe with his family, and being repeatedly elected to the Assembly of our State, whereof he was in the second term chosen Speaker. He now started the **TIMES**, of which he was from the first sole editor, though well served by assistants. He was chosen Lieutenant-Governor of our State in 1854 and elected to Congress from our Sixth District in 1864. Mr. **JOHNSON**, in 1867, nominated him for Minister to Austria, but the Senate did not confirm the selection.

Mr. **RAYMOND'S** official career, though evincing ability, did less than justice to his comprehensive knowledge and rare intellectual powers. Never so positive and downright in his convictions as his countrymen are apt to be, he was often misjudged as a trimmer and time-server, when in fact he spoke and wrote exactly as he felt and thought. If what he uttered to-day was not in full accordance with what he said yesterday, the difference evinced in his essay was a true reflection of one which had preceded it in his mind. He saw both sides of a controverted issue, and, if one of them seemed the juster today, the other might nevertheless command his preference to-morrow. This mental constitution or mental habitude is rare with us, and he would have been more favorably judged as a journalist or politician in Great Britain than in this country.

Mr. **RAYMOND** would have ranked in England as a "Liberal-Conservative," and would have followed the flag now of **GLADSTONE**, then of Lord **STANLEY**, occasionally siding with **ROBERT LOWE**, and again with **BERESFORD HOPE**. He was sincerely favorable to Liberty, Reform, and Progress; he was no less sincerely averse to rash or violent changes, and anxious that Progress should be regular and equable, never shocking a prejudice nor fluttering a timorous breast. It is perhaps unfortunate, but none the less true, that giant wrongs and strongly fortified abuses are not thus to be overborne.

There were probably others who evinced greater ability in some special department; but, regarding journalism in its broadest aspects, we doubt whether this country has known a journalist superior to **HENRY J. RAYMOND**. He was an admirable reporter, a discerning critic, a skillful selector and compiler of news, as well as an able and ready writer. There was nothing in the whole range of newspaper work that he could not do well, and (what is of equal importance) with unhesitating promptness. He was never too sick to work when work had to be done, and always able and willing to do any amount of labor that the exigency might require. Others may have evinced a rarer faculty, which some might term genius; but Mr. **RAYMOND** embodied talents that have rarely been surpassed.

Genial, unassuming, and thoroughly informed by study, observation and travel, Mr. **RAYMOND** was a delightful companion, and his society was widely courted and enjoyed. A thoroughly capable and effective canvasser, he has for years shunned public speaking whenever it could be avoided, finding enough to do without it, and having no decided love for the sound of his own voice. Snatched away so suddenly in the prime of life and in the midst of its activities, his death makes a void that will not easily be filled, while his widow and children are called to mourn a loss at once astounding and irreparable.

From the World (Editorial.)

Those were melancholy words which the wearied and heart-broken poet **KEATS** dictated as the epitaph to be inscribed upon his own tomb in that lovely Protestant Cemetery at Rome, whereof **SHELLEY** said that "it might almost make one in love with death to think that one should come to be buried in so sweet a place." More melancholy they were in themselves than apt in the morbid application which the author of "Hyperion" gave to them. Of none of the workers among men can it less truly be said than of the poet, "Here lies one whose name was writ in water." Of none can it more truly be said than of the journalist. The profession of journalism, in its present development, exacts of those who would achieve eminence and usefulness in its labors as varied, as continuous, and as exhausting as those in past times raised men to forensic fame, or gave them mastery in the State councils of kings and commonwealths. It confers, as the reward of these labors, a power only to be measured by the vast and subtle sweep of the undulations of thought, and an authority limited only by the enduring laws of opinion. But it commands, and probably for a long time to come it will command, for its most successful votaries, no such general recognition of their services during life, and no such lasting memory of them after death as may be often won with less assiduous toil and with less cultivated skill by men who work upon materials more palpable, or in functions more widely accredited by tradition. It were an idle thing to weigh the comparative worth of human efforts and of human achievements. If it be true from one point of view that the meanest work well done has a certain divine quality, it is equally true from another point of view that the loftiest is but a little thing. But while in many cases the onlooking world can see clearly and easily say of him who in his appointed time fails from among men, that he rests from his labors and that his works do follow him, in the case of the journalist, though the rest be not less welcome, the works, it is felt, follow him not. Perhaps we would not mend this if we could; we assuredly could not mend it if we would. But it makes more imperative the duty of commemorating, as fully and frankly and cordially as may be, the real claims upon the respect and the regret of the community of such a man as the gifted and industrious and accomplished journalist whose place, but a few brief hours ago, was in the van of all the life and activity of this great Metropolis, and whose place to-day is with "the ignorance and silence" of the awful and irrevocable Past.

Mr. **RAYMOND**, it is true, occupied by his own choice, in a certain degree, a sort of dual position before the public. The innate superiority of his faculties, not less than the perfect and prompt command over them which he was so largely indebted to the gymnastic training of his true profession, gave him an easy prominence upon the platforms and in the synagogues of the political party with which he acted. But politics, after all, were the embroidery and not the tissue of his life. He never absolutely abdicated his real and invisible authority as a writer when he assumed the insignia of a more palpable but a less genuine influence as a politician. And this, while it warrants us in speaking of him, as we mourn him, to-day, chiefly and most truly as a journalist and a leader of the Press, may be taken also to account in no slight measure for his failure to impress himself permanently as a partisan chief upon his party or as a statesman upon the councils of his country. If the comparison be not thought over-fanciful and strained we may say of him that the professional politicians of his own way of thinking looked upon him somewhat as the temporal peers of the Parliament of England may be suppose to have looked upon a clever Bishop seated among them in the days when the episcopal mitre represented the ill-defined but colossal and all pervading power of the Catholic Church. His lot was never wholly thrown in with theirs; his fortunes never wholly committed to the influence of their deliberations and their resolves. So that his political adventures, on the whole, it seems to us, may be fairly regarded as eccentricities and derogations from a career which, when we consider it apart from and independently of them, must be pronounced one of the most striking and successful in the history of journalism. Nor do we here use the word "derogation" in any acrid and unfriendly sense. Mr. **RAYMOND** as a politician undoubtedly earned for himself the reputation of a "trimmer;" but, while we should be inclined to acquiesce in the justice of this appellation, if only it be defined as the greatest of "trimmers," Lord **HALIFAX**, defined it for himself, we certainly should contest its application in the ordinary, low and contemptuous sense of the word. Never was a man more incapable, by the constitution of his mind, than Mr. **RAYMOND**, of that intense, uncompromising partisanship which makes political trimming impossible; but the same constitution of his mind redeemed him from the worst perils of trimming as a personal and profligate resource. The inherent equity of his intelligence was sometimes subordinated by a vague yet ever-present sense of the vanity of all human life; and he did injustice to opponents, as he tolerated injustice from them, under a kind of exhaustion of interest in the general bearings and result of things. The politics of his time and country being supremely and abnormally passionate, it followed, naturally enough, that others contended in them as for life and death, while he could never wholly escape, in dealing with them, from the state of mind in which a keen-witted but temperate and not ungenerous man strives for victory at the whist table. Men of this type, rare in the political life of all free countries, are peculiarly rare in our own. Certain to be inadequately judged in all countries, in our own they are certain to be misjudged profoundly.

But the qualities which were defects in Mr. **RAYMOND** as a politician were resources to Mr. **RAYMOND** as a journalist. If he can be truly said to have been an enthusiast on any subject, it was on the subject of accuracy or brilliancy in the art of reporting—an art the fundamental principle of which is the exactest possible presentation of things as they are. Of course, the more clearly a writer perceives things as they are, the more successfully and adroitly he can evade their force if he be dealing with them not as a reporter, but as an advocate; and, while the singular lucidity and precision with which Mr. **RAYMOND** observed and thought enabled him at need to state a case with unsurpassed simplicity and strength, they enabled him at need, also, to make a case with rare and subtle ingenuity. As a controversialist he had few equals in the Press of this or of any country; as a journalist, in the stricter, more purely professional, and, to our thought, infinitely nobler senses of that word, he had no superior. Of his social qualities—of the instinctive kindness and the disciplined forbearance of his temper—this is not the place, nor is it easy for those who, best knowing the man, most cordially and truly appreciated what was lovable and honorable in him, at this time and within the present shadow of his sudden departure from among us freely and adequately to speak.

Mr. **RAYMOND'S** life, brief as it was, covered and was contemporaneous with the rise and growth and progress to maturity of the New-York Press such as we see it to-day. He entered the ranks of the profession when it was but poorly and partially recognized as a profession at all; he has fallen in his ripe manhood, conspicuous among its chiefs, when its duties and its responsibilities have multiplied and come into the light, until it is seen and felt of all men to be the truest power for good or evil in the land. His work has been done through years few in number, but in pregnancy of meaning and of influence, how grave and full! He rests from it now. May he rest in peace! And well will it be for the American Press and the American people if no journalist of equal ability and influence shall ever in the future less worthily devote the one and exert the other than he whom we are called now to lay in what men call his "untimely grave."

From the New-York Leader.

The last time (and it was only a few weeks since,) that the writer saw the late Mr. RAYMOND, the latter cautioned him against overtaxation of mental powers. The answer was good-humoredly made, "Physician, heal thyself;" and we parted to meet no more in this world.

There can be but little doubt that an overworking of the mental faculties caused the premature and sudden decease of the editor of the TIMES. He was the last person who, from physical appearance, one would have thought liable to the earthly fate that every Sunday some of us pray to be delivered from, in the beautiful service of the Anglican or the Catholic Church.

The details of Mr. RAYMOND'S boyhood years and early New-England education we are familiar with. And also with the more special details of his career in this City, as the associate editor of the *Tribune* and the *Courier*, and the TIMES from its commencement in 1851; or with the minutiæ of his experience as a Whig and Republican politician, as the Speaker of the Assembly, as Lieutenant-Governor of this State, and as a member of Congress from the Sixth District.

The great world is prone to judge from the superficialities and straws of character that float on the surface of a man's life, and which it sees; with the magnanimity, generosity and kindly feelings of his nature it is not familiar. As is natural with combative men, who cherish great dislikes and sometimes pursue them earnestly and vigorously, Mr. RAYMOND was a man of intense friendships. He was chary in giving his confidences, but when he did award them, they were lasting and were valued by those who received them. His animosities, of course, from his career as a journalist and politician, were numerous, but they were never vindictive; and beneath them all were strata of good-nature, philosophy, candor and common sense, which always had their effect.

In many respects he possessed a womanly nature. From the kindness and gentleness of his mind, it was easy superficially to deceive and humbug him. He would sometimes follow impulses without subjecting them to the crucible of the judgment. There was always a curious struggle between the affective and intellectual part of his nature. Some of his political mistakes, which we may recall, were due to the fact that therein he followed rather than controlled impulse. He was not a thorough judge of human nature, which accounts for his often having been deceived or misled by associates and surrounding circumstances.

The great majority of those who met him thought that he was of a cynical and repellent disposition. He would sometimes assume that characteristic as a necessary shield, conscious as he often was of the liability of his generosities and magnanimities to lead him into error; but that disposition was assumed. To those who knew him in the moments when like a swordsman he was off artificial guard, he was deservedly a great favorite. The phrase "little villain," which was applied to him in a moment of irritation by HORACE GREELEY, was as inappropriate as the name of "philosopher," often given to Mr. GREELEY. There was nothing "villainous" in the motive of the one, and there is nothing philosophical in the character of the other.

Mr. RAYMOND was a great orator—much more so in an exuberance of thought, in felicity of illustration and originality of expression, than in manner. But there has been times when his delivery (very much like that of Mr. EVARTS) has approached the limits of great eloquence. He was witty, sarcastic, humorous, caustic, epigrammatic, and rather suggestively, than elaborately, logical. He was a great reader, and, possessing a tenacious memory, he turned the former to much account in public and in private life. In social intercourse his conversation was exceedingly entertaining. As a journalist he wrote just as he talked, and especially excelled in controversy. With an odd reputation in some quarters for hypocrisy and scheming and caution, he scarcely exercised any of these qualities in talking or writing. But he was a good actor; and when he knew it was necessary to meet an opponent who used the weapons of dissimulation, he could cope with him on his own ground.

Mr. RAYMOND preserved to the last all his boyish instincts and feelings. Only last week we saw him, in crossing the Park, lean against a post for a moment and watch the boys, who, while the policemen had gone to lunch, were playing ball, and watching with all that delight expressed by his former antagonist, WILLIS, in the beautiful poem of "Saturday Afternoon:"

"It wiles my heart from its weariness
To see the young at play."

He was always as fond of all sports as the younger BENNETT is.

Had not Mr. RAYMOND allowed himself to be humbugged on the one hand at Albany by the friends of Judge HARRIS, and on the other hand to listen to the false appeal to his magnanimity by the friends of Mr. EVARTS, he would have been chosen in the Spring of 1861 to the United States Senate. But to his own newspaper we refer our readers for all else they many wish to know of the life and death of the eminent American journalist.

From the New-York Express.

We deeply regret to hear of the death, from apoplexy, of HENRY J. RAYMOND, at his residence, in this City, at 5 o'clock this morning.

The news comes upon us so suddenly and unexpectedly that we can hardly realize it, and all the more, as twice within the week past we have had long business interviews with Mr. RAYMOND as one of the Executive Committee of the Associated Press. Up to last night his prospects of a long life seemed as good as those of any middle-aged man in the City. He was apparently in the best of health, and wrote as vigorously and conversed as freely as ever. Next week he was anticipating a trip to Detroit, and thereafter a week or two of relaxation at Saratoga. Recently rejoined to his family after their long absence in Europe, his domestic and business life seemed as bright and promising as the heart of man could desire.

But God disposes, while man proposes, and in vain are all calculations founded upon the certainty of human life. Mr. RAYMOND died in the midst of his usefulness as a leading member of the New-York Press, and of a profession with which he has been connected for nearly thirty years. He was the founder of the NEW-YORK TIMES, which was started in September, 1851. In 1841 he was also assistant editor of the New-York *Tribune*, when the *Tribune* was started in that year; and, from 1843 to 1851, was one of the editors of the New-York *Courier & Enquirer*. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1849 and in 1850. In 1854 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and as such presided over the State Senate in 1855–56, with dignity and ability, as at a later period he presided over the Assembly. Indeed, few men better understood parliamentary law than himself, and very few have wielded a readier pen or stood higher as a ready debater. He was elected to the State Assembly for the third time in 1861, and made Speaker at the opening of the session of 1862, and the next Autumn he was elected to Congress, where his manly and independent stand against party cliques and leaders lost him the confidence of the extreme men of his party, and compelled him to forfeit his position as Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Mr. RAYMOND was an old Whig of the Seward school, though an old friend of DANIEL WEBSTER also—who can hardly be called of the same school of politics. The speeches of the latter were often admirably reported by Mr. RAYMOND under a short-hand system of his own, and few have ever excelled Mr. RAYMOND in the quickness or accuracy of his reports of debates and lectures or his sketches of men and events.

From Le Courrier Des Etats Unis.

As a journalist Mr. RAYMOND was noted for tact and good breeding, for his respect for the opinions of others, and for a courteous method of expression, too scantily possessed, unhappily, by the Press militant. Added to these qualities were a great energy, a strong will and a right judgment, that, having ever kept him from party waywardness, often rendered him an object of suspicion to partisan leaders. He was ardent and impetuous in polemics, but the vivacity of his faith never caused him to forget the courtesy due his adversaries.

As a private citizen he was what an English word, in which our own tongue is deficient, so fully expresses: a perfect gentleman. Erudite and polished he carried into society the same traits that distinguished him as a writer: urbanity, politeness and a gentle pride that was inclined toward the timid to greet and encourage them.

The journal he founded and of which he was the spirit, the TIMES, sustains by his demise a loss that will be long felt. It retains its excellent organization and a talented editorial corps. But the vigorous individuality that characterized Mr. RAYMOND, and of which his whole career, both as a politician and a journalist, bore the imprint, it will indeed be difficult to replace.

From the Evening Press.

In the death of Mr. RAYMOND the public suffer a peculiar and irreparable loss in being deprived of a journalist who was without a peer in the candor and fidelity with which he was wont to comment upon prominent men and political events. Probably no man now lives who holds the position, or possesses the authority of mind, which enabled Mr. RAYMOND to render the TIMES so valuable to every seeker of the true and more secret springs of the political action of the day. It is hard work to tell the truth in the face of popular passion and prejudice. It is always easier to go with the current. But Mr. RAYMOND was fearless, and never hesitated to prick the bubbles of the day in his own straightforward, dignified way. For this service, if no other, his memory should be cherished and his example emulated.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

The late HENRY J. RAYMOND, take him all in all, was probably the first of journalists, And when we say that we of course imply that he was the first of American journalists. For the rare isolated stars of the Press in country journalism shine only in specialties or single features of journalistic excellence. * * * * The journal which sustains the heaviest and immediate loss in the death of Mr. RAYMOND says:

"The last leader from Mr. RAYMOND'S pen that appeared in the columns of the TIMES was that on Mr. SEWARD. It was published last Thursday morning."

The article referred to was an earnest defence of an old associate, against what the writer regarded as an unjust aspersion. It was in harmony with Mr. RAYMOND'S generous character and genial temper—recognized alike by those who agreed with and those who differed from him in political opinion—that his final printed words were an expression of that personal fidelity to friends and companions which was habitual to him. No journalist was more positively respected by, and not one was more sympathetic with, journalists of every grade. Successively a worker in every department of newspaper effort, he fully understood the difficulties as well as the duties incident to each, and none of his co-workers ever failed of helpful appreciation. In the records of American journalism no name will have a brighter place than that of HENRY J. RAYMOND.

From the New-York Atlas.

The name of HENRY J. RAYMOND has been so prominently before the public, that even a reminder of his career is scarcely necessary. As member and Speaker of the New-York Assembly, Lieutenant-Governor and member of the United States House of Representatives, and in many political positions inseparable from such influence, he has uniformly manifested the most conservative spirit consistent with the rulings of a radical party, and something of that necessary vacillation which seems to be a part of true conservatism—the latter quality being intensified by what he sometimes deplored to his friends as his "incapacity for feeling an earnest conviction." Of the amenities of public controversy, meanwhile, he was much more than usually careful; and as an editor, laborious, tasteful and high-toned, he certainly managed, under many discouragements, to build up one of the best newspapers in America—*the* best in some regards, and with at most only one worthy rival.

Mr. RAYMOND'S death leaves a notable blank in journalism—a blank much more difficult to fill than would be the corresponding withdrawal of any one of three or four other members of the same profession in the Metropolis, infinitely more noisy and vaunted. He had neither the fanaticism nor the earnestness which could have made and kept him a leader in a violent age: thank God for the fact, as we have quite enough of the injurious opposite. And to have built enduringly such a journal as the TIMES, is a life-work at the end of which no man can be said to have lived in vain or failed to serve his generation.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Mr. RAYMOND was a ready and polished writer. His attacks were of the Damascus blade order, keenly incisive. He was rarely personal, and never degradingly so. His information was widely varied, and ever at his command. His method of presenting a subject was thorough and forcible, commanding respect even when failing to convince. Under his management, the TIMES has steadily increased in power as a reflex of public opinion, and in value as a disseminator of public intelligence.

Mr. RAYMOND was a member of the Whig Baltimore Convention of 1852, where he exercised a powerful influence on its stormy elements. In 1854 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor by the combined Whig, Free-Soil and Temperance Parties. He took an active part in the organization of the Republican Party, and drew up the celebrated Pittsburg Address, one of the most eloquent, logical and conclusive arguments ever put forth to sustain the people in a war upon gigantic wrong. He made a number of speeches on the stump, in the Fremont and subsequent campaigns, and was always a favorite with the thinking and earnest masses. At the close of his term as Lieutenant-Governor, he insisted on retiring from public life, but the voice of the people, in 1861, summoned him to the Legislature, in common with many other eminent men who sat in the memorable Assembly of 1862, over which he presided with grace and impartiality as Speaker.

When Mr. RAYMOND embarked in the Philadelphia movement, he committed a political blunder which cost him the confidence of his party. At the time of his death, however, he was fast recovering his lost power, and gave every evidence of again becoming a leading and influential director of public movements. He recently resigned as Chairman of the Conservative Committee of New-York City, and was devoting himself, with skill and sagacity, to the work of strengthening the TIMES as a political and news journal, and of aiding the party he loved in securing united and effective action.

Socially, Mr. RAYMOND was pleasant and affable. His sympathies were with human progress and moral reform. A brilliant, able and influential career has prematurely ended. His sun has suddenly gone down at high noon.

From the Syracuse Journal.

Mr. RAYMOND was most widely known and esteemed as a journalist. He enjoyed a justly high reputation for his literary attainments, which, however, were seldom displayed outside his newspaper. He was the author of a number of literary addresses and orations on public occasions. His only printed volume, we believe, was a *History of the Administration of President Lincoln*, issued in 1864. His ambition was centered in the TIMES, of which he was the founder and controller, and which he succeeded in establishing upon a firm basis as one of the leading journals of the country. His political course was not always in accord with the views and wishes of the great body of the party with which he acted, but his abilities and services are acknowledged by all. Mr. RAYMOND was an accomplished gentleman, and possessed strong social qualities. He held the regard of many warm and devoted friends. His death, in the prime of life, with the power and opportunity for a career of usefulness before him, will be widely regretted.

From the Utica Herald.

In the death of Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, which occurred suddenly yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, American journalism lost one of the architects of its present greatness, and one of its brightest ornaments. * * * A great newspaper is a great power, and no man wields a more direct or lasting influence than the editor who moulds the opinions and the legislation of his country. Grant that the writings by which he accomplishes results are read to-day and forgotten to-morrow. The results are his writings also, engrossed in society and institutions and impelling events forward perhaps far beyond the life of any printed pages. Mr. RAYMOND was not an original Abolitionist, but he helped in the destruction of slavery. In the war for the Union, he aided, if not in leading opinion, in consolidating it. For a worthy culture and a generous manhood, he has contributed practical and efficient counsel. He drops suddenly in mid career. All the reins of influence were in his hands. Hardly at the summit of his prime, not yet 50 years of age—he was born Jan. 24, 1820—what capabilities of work were yet in him! How many masterly discussions of public questions; how many editorial articles rich in fact and illustration and logic; how many essays eloquent and brilliant and classical, adequate any one to make the reputation of a magazinist or even a historian; how much of sage statement of a wide and varied experience; those chill, silent fingers were ready to write, as that active and overworked brain was teeming with them! And who shall say what capacities for statesmanship in the era of peace lay open for him who, if he erred in the time of war, erred from excess of charity and moderation! In his own paper and in the journalism of the metropolis and of the country, the death of HENRY J. RAYMOND leaves a vacancy which no living man can altogether fill.

From the Watertown (N. Y.) Reformer.

We have never been more surprised by the announcement of the death of a public man than we were in reading in our afternoon dispatches of yesterday, the sudden decease of HENRY J. RAYMOND, editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES. In the field of journalism, Mr. RAYMOND had no superior in this country, nor in the world. As a rapid, fluent and elegant writer, he was without an equal, and his brilliant success in establishing the TIMES is the most conclusive proof of his great talent. He was a natural editor, and had a full appreciation of the requirements, the dignity and responsibility of his profession.

After his Congressional term he publicly renounced all ambition for office, and devoted himself uninterruptedly to the only business in which his heart was in happy union with his head. Mr. RAYMOND was singularly affable and winning in his manners, and was a favorite in the society in which he moved. We saw him last at the Dickens Dinner, at which he made the most sparkling speech of the evening; and he seemed then in the early ripeness of his years and the full maturity of his powers. In less than fourteen months he is suddenly called to another world, but the influence which he has exerted on the thought, the civilization of his country, will live on for generations yet to come.

He had not yet attained the age of 50 years, and had good reason to expect the next decade to be the most useful period of his life; but death has stricken him down in the very zenith of his reputation, unfortunately, it would seem to the public, but to Him who orders all things well, it may appear that his work was wholly done.

From the Springfield Republican.

All things considered, we regard Mr. RAYMOND as the most thorough journalist of his time. This is, probably, not generally conceded, perhaps not widely thought of. The reason why he did not demonstrate it more fully was his constant yielding to the temptations of political life. He saw and often admitted the error of this; but said he could not help it. There was nothing so fascinating to him, he said, as participation in a deliberative assembly—in the Legislature at Albany, or in the Congress at Washington. But the two lines were incompatible with one another. The very quality that perhaps was his highest journalistic endowment—that of independence of thought, and a capacity for seeing both sides of a question—was a drawback to him as a politician. Independence and candor have come to be the essential requisites of a first-class journalist, but they cannot be freely indulged in by a successful politician. While they are the strength of a popular journal, they are the weakness of a party man. What is good journalism is often very bad politics; and Mr. RAYMOND'S constitutional incapacity for a successful party man was one of the chief elements of his success as a newspaper director. And what was worst and weakest in his paper grew out of his attempts to reconcile the conflicts of his double position.

Mr. RAYMOND was in no sense a reformer, as Mr. GREELEY eminently is; but he was not without convictions, nor without earnestness, even enthusiasm, in their advocacy. His party friends have not often done him justice in this respect. He held firmly to results and conclusions; but he was patient and ductile in the means by which they should be reached; and his association in politics with Mr. WEED and Mr. SEWARD, and other men of that stamp in New-York, aggravated into a weakness, possibly, this characteristic of his temperament. Had he kept aloof from all these politicians, and out of the entanglements and responsibilities of political life, keeping true and fast to his ideal of journalism—than which no man had a clearer or a truer one—his career, and that of his paper, while they would not have been wholly and always consistent with themselves, would still, most likely, have been free from those conspicuous changes that have sometimes astonished their friends and brought ridicule from their enemies.

Mr. RAYMOND was a very interesting and attractive man in personal intercourse. His nature was not warm and overflowing; but still it had strong currents and a hearty tone. At times he seemed cold, distant and abstracted; at others no one could be more friendly, more sympathetic. He was too frank for a thoroughly selfish man, too well balanced in heart and mind for a bad one. He was free, fresh, strong and engaging in conversation; he was tasteful and courteous in expression, both in his personal and professional intercourse; no journal has done more, by precept and example, than the TIMES, to remove coarse and disagreeable personalities from the pages of the American Press; and though he was cautious and conservative by nature,—"thundering orthodox," as GREELEY called it,—he had no horror of innovation, and was a genuine, hearty friend of reform and progress.

To us, he was one of the most interesting men of America; and we cannot but feel that he has escaped that degree of appreciation and respect—confessedly wide as is that which he has won—which was his due. In the history of American journalism, he will stand out conspicuous and honored. His life is one of the monuments of its progress; his death is one of the warnings of its exhausting and engrossing labors.

From the Boston Post.

Mr. RAYMOND was one of the ablest journalists this country ever produced. He commenced his public career as a reporter for the New-York *Tribune*, but was soon induced to accept a position as chief writing editor on the *Courier & Enquirer*. He rapidly became one of the prominent leaders of the anti-slavery wing of the old Whig Party, and was made Speaker of the Assembly and subsequently Lieutenant-Governor. In 1864 he was complimented with an election to Congress, but declined the nomination. Mr. RAYMOND aspired to be an independent journalist, and therefore studied how he might cut loose from party bribes. In private life he was justly esteemed, and his loss deprives the profession of one who adorned and dignified his position as a journalist by his industry, his talents, and those gentlemanly traits which distinguished him in his private and social relations.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

Mr. RAYMOND'S Congressional career has been severely criticised, but the verdict of history will be that it was one actuated by purely patriotic motives, and whose error was not of being vacillating, but of being too logically consistent. Since he left Congress he has devoted himself almost entirely to his paper. Some months since he was elected Chairman of one of the opposing organizations of the Republican Party in New-York City, but resigned it a short time ago, because his wishes and efforts to harmonize the contending elements in the party were not seconded by others. In 1850 he was elected a member of the Corporation of the University of Vermont. He was for a number of years President of the Associate Alumni, and has always been a firm friend of the institution.

Mr. RAYMOND wrote some literary addresses which were published, and a life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, which was in many respects the best that has been written, and will always be a valuable book of reference, especially for Mr. LINCOLN'S State papers and other writings and speeches. His chief literary labors, however, were bestowed upon his paper, and its editorial columns oftentimes were almost wholly filled with the fruits of the work of his clear brain and rapid hand. He had great gifts as an editor, and his death will be felt as a loss by the editorial fraternity throughout the country. To us that loss is deepened and intensified by a long personal friendship. We have written a few dry details of his life, but all the while our thoughts have been busy with memories of kindly words and deeds, which cannot be narrated, but will never be forgotten. There are many among our citizens who will also feel his death as a personal loss.

From the Portland (Me.) Advertiser.

Mr. RAYMOND was an excellent reporter and made his mark on the *Tribune* by reporting with extraordinary accuracy and fullness the popular scientific lectures of Dr. LARDNER. His reports were afterward published in two volumes. The fidelity, impartiality and capacity for hard work, which were invaluable qualifications of the reporter, afterward marked the editor. The TIMES, under his management, has been the most faithful, accurate and impartial mirror of contemporary history among the great dailies. Its opinions have not always been wise, but they have been calmly formed and temperately expressed, and what is of chief importance, have never colored the news. If at times misled himself, he has never misled his readers by withholding or adding to the simple truths of current history. The TIMES is his proper monument, and will long remain a memorial of a patient, industrious, manly life, worthy of admiration and imitation.

From the Hartford Courant.

The death of Mr. RAYMOND is a loss in so many ways that to speak of all of them would be to write at great length. His great and intelligent intellectual activity called him into many fields, so that he had become an actual power in the country individually and not by reason of any official position. To say that he is dead is to say a place is vacant that cannot easily be filled. His extraordinary ability is conceded by all. His political career has been often criticised; he has sometimes refrained from speaking when many thought he ought not to be silent, and he has been free with his strictures when many thought them ill-timed. But we have been accustomed to think, especially of late years, that his steady aim was independent journalism and the pursuit in public affairs of a moderate and what is generally understood to be a sensible course. And there is no party that is not always better for judicious criticism. It is of the loss to the journalism of the country in the death of Mr. RAYMOND that we think first. In varied ability and accomplishments, in adaptability and capacity for work, and in the intelligent perception and sagacity which is as necessary to an editor as pen and paper, no one in the profession was better fitted for it than Mr. RAYMOND, and no one had a juster sense of its dignity, and importance, or has done more by his example to vindicate them. When we remember what the Press of the country was twenty years ago, and see what it is to-day, we cannot forget that Mr. RAYMOND has contributed as much as any member of it, and more than almost any one else, to its elevation. If he had never done any other service to the country, this one thing would be sufficient to keep him long in grateful remembrance. It is for those who knew him best to make an adequate estimate of his abilities and an analysis of his character; in this brief notice we only wish to bear our testimony to his conspicuous merit as an editor, in most respects in the front rank of the profession at home and abroad, and to express our profound sorrow at his sudden death.

From the Hartford Post.

Mr. RAYMOND'S death is a great loss to journalism in this country. He has done much to dignify and ennoble it by infusing into the profession a manliness and independence it had not had before, making it something more than the mere echo of public opinion, giving it instead the influence and power to which independent thinking and fearless speaking are entitled. Experience and observation had ripened him, and he was daily bringing the results thereof into the conduct of his own paper, whence they radiated, affecting, in greater or less degree, the whole Press of the country. His political course has been savagely criticised and mercilessly condemned at times; and always most severely by men with whom his political affiliations ran. For it is one of the misfortunes of our politics that parties come to think they own the newspapers that support them, and that their editors belong to them, body and soul, and political parties define treason to be any sort of thinking outside of the regular platform channel.

Mr. RAYMOND has been censured as a "trimmer." Well, he may not always have been right. He made his mistakes. But his influence upon journalism, and so upon opinion and thought in the country, has been, we think, beneficial, and it is in the light of a great calamity that we consider his loss, at this time, to a profession he was doing so much to elevate.

From the New-Haven Palladium.

By the death of Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND American journalism loses one of its foremost editors. He brought to the profession of his choice peculiar qualifications such as are rarely combined. Though possessing ability of the most brilliant order, his industry was untiring, and he performed feats of hard work such as have not often, if ever, been equaled. But Mr. RAYMOND was not alone an able editor and one of the most accomplished debaters in the country, with a clearness and power of statement which at one time promised to lead him to high political distinction; he was also, as a journalist, a man of high principle. The NEW-YORK TIMES, with which his name will always be associated, and of which he was the creator, inaugurated a new era in American journalism. It has always been able, dignified, and never descended to the low personalities which characterized too many of the leading journals of New-York. In all his relations with his brother journalists Mr. RAYMOND was honorable and genial, and by all those who knew him or were associated with him in his editorial work, his loss will be felt as that of a kind and sincere friend.

From the Norwich Bulletin.

The telegraph announces the sudden death yesterday of Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, the well-known editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES. Mr. RAYMOND was in the prime of his life, being only forty years old, and yet he had reached the position of one of the foremost journalists of the country. In many respects the TIMES has been, under his direction, a model journal. It has not at all times furnished strong meat enough for political lions, and yet some of the most vigorous articles on matters of public interest that have been published anywhere in the country have appeared in its columns. Its contents have been marked by vigor, elegance, intellectual force and literary taste and ability—all of which characteristics were Mr. RAYMOND'S own. In his political career Mr. RAYMOND has been often assailed with charges of inconsistency, and of a lack of what is called backbone. Yet these charges were, in great measure, unfounded. His political doctrines were of the moderate sort, agreeing as little with those of extreme men on the one side as on the other, but they were quite as consistent with themselves as in the majority of public men. During the rebellion Mr. RAYMOND was one of the warmest, most unfaltering and most hopeful supporters of the Government, and his influence, exercised both with voice and pen, was at all times patriotic and reassuring. His literary monument is the TIMES, which he established in 1851, and which has been one of the great successes of New-York journalism.

From the Providence Journal.

A great journalist has died. HENRY J. RAYMOND leaves few equals, on either continent, in the department to which he had devoted his life. Of vigorous and versatile intellect, highly accomplished, with immense capacity for labor, Mr. RAYMOND united the greatest qualities for the profession in which he attained eminent success. Mr. RAYMOND was eminent not only as a writer, but as a speaker, and independently of his connection with the Press, was an active politician. He was a man of most laborious habits, and doubtless, in after life, taxed his brain, in the manner which called forth the remonstrances of Mr. GREELEY. His sudden death has cast over New-York a gloom in which the other parts of the country will sympathize, and leaves in American journalism a void that will long remain unfilled.

From the Newark Advertiser.

The sad and sudden death of HENRY J. RAYMOND is an event which calls for more than casual comment. It is hard to add anything to the nobly just and generous analysis of his character which Mr. GREELEY gives in the *Tribune* of this morning. Yet Mr. RAYMOND'S character is to be studied in two different aspects. As a politician he was a Seward Whig originally, an opponent of the compromise measure of 1850, an early Republican, and the author of that memorable "Address to the People," with which the Pittsburg Convention of 1856 announced the nomination of General FREMONT; a steadfast and influential advocate of Republican principles in the hard four years' struggle that ended in the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN; a firm friend of the Union during the war, and after it a conciliator of the South, sacrificing much of personal popularity and of success as a journalist; and as we think now, and thought then, unwisely. The Philadelphia Convention of 1866 was the central point in RAYMOND'S political life. We recollect with emotion now, as we saw with sorrow at the time, his small but compact figure on the platform of that vast hall, while he read the Address of which he was the author, his clear-ringing voice and admirable intonation giving emphasis to every sentence.

It was in RAYMOND'S kindly nature to commit that error. He was a patriot; but he abhorred the bloodshed of the war. A progressive man—a radical in his convictions—he waited for time and opportunity. He doubted, somewhat, the general intelligence and firmness of the masses. He recognized, and wisely, the existence of a cautious class of good men, reformers in essences yet with no disposition to be martyrs. To them he addressed himself. The TIMES, in all its course, has made its appeal to moderate men. No political party is a unit. All have their advanced and progressive element, continually fighting forward. Next comes the steady average, the great mass who follow leadership; but in the rear of all such columns is a balance of power, which may work one day for progress and another for retrogression; prudent, thoughtful, doubtful whether the hour has come to strike.

Of this class, RAYMOND was the leader; but he led them with and not against the Republican Party. His nature made him cautious; but he was never cowardly. The political campaign of 1866 tested this thoroughly. He thought—and he was a sagacious watcher of events—that the time for a full and frank reconstruction between North and South had arrived. He mistook not himself, but the quality of those with whom he was ready to strike hands. He sacrificed a splendid political opportunity, fought out the battle with infinite pluck and prudence; and then when the game was up he yielded to the situation, and took his place quietly and usefully in the Republican ranks. Differing with him throughout the exciting contest, sure that he was in error, we never hesitated in our confidence in his fidelity to principle.

But it is as a journalist that RAYMOND won his highest success. After the mortification which followed the defeat of the Philadelphia movement in 1866, he went for a time to Europe. Returning he found that between his absorption in political affairs, and his absence in Europe, the TIMES, the really grand achievement of his life, had fallen off in merit and in general recognition. We saw him a few weeks later. His return had given a new impetus to everything. All traces of laziness among his subordinates had disappeared. New and attractive features were presented in the editorial columns. Life and good-nature pervaded them; and he said to us with a tone that was genuine that he was back in the right place and happy in it. It was as an editor—not merely as a writer—that he excelled. There was no department of editorial life in which he did not excel. Classically educated and well read in history, a student of affairs who better deserved the name of statesman than many of higher rank in public estimation, a lover of good books, and withal a clear thinker and effective writer, he was an accomplished composer of "leaders." But he was also a reporter of distinguished skill, and a manager of great ability. He knew how to build up and correlate the forces of a great establishment. There was no department of journalistic labor to which he was not competent. He could frame the policy of a great organ of public sentiment, or criticise the style of a petty local paragraph.

GREELEY is a great writer, but not altogether a great editor. His articles are infused with his own personality. His individual soul breathes in them. They are full of strong, impetuous expressions, which carry with them a conviction of the sincerity of the writer, but not always of his skill as an advocate. But Mr. RAYMOND worked upon a different principle. He did not force, but coaxed public opinion. His convictions were solid, but he was not always ready to assert them. He had the soft answer that turneth away wrath. He conciliated rather than repelled. In his later years, allying himself with the conservative sentiment of the Republican Party, he was always ready to denounce "radicalism," and always ready to show conservatives why they should cast their votes with the radical element. It was with him, as we have said before, a question of time and opportunity. He was the sincere friend of all reform and progress, but not the man to make himself a martyr for the sake of being the hero of the occasion. He had but little of egotism. The prominence he assumed upon the platform and in the forum was rather the result of his ready talent as a public speaker than of any ambition for the reputation of eloquence. Perhaps the happiest time in his life was when he got comfortably back to his desk in the TIMES office, after his political defeat. He went heartily and cheerfully to work. The vinegar of disappointment which sours the articles of some other journals of that City, whose editors have failed in the forum, or before the people, had no place in the columns of the TIMES. They were kindly and genial as ever.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Chronicle.

The dispatches indicate the universal sense of a great loss that has been sustained in the death of HENRY J. RAYMOND. We have already given expression to our feelings on this subject, but we desire to call attention to certain features of Mr. RAYMOND'S career as a journalist. It must have been generally observed that, identified as the deceased editor was with the Republican Party, he was not a partisan in the invidious sense of that term. He had the courage, the frankness and the honesty to stand by broad general principles and advocate fair dealing in opposition to pure party tactics. He loved his country better than party, and whenever unscrupulous men, in order to achieve certain political successes, evinced a disposition to override law or employ disreputable means to win the day, Mr. RAYMOND was ever the first and boldest to protest, to warn, to appeal in behalf of justice and a straightforward course. He has sometimes been charged with being an expediency man, and Mr. GREELEY has been romantically depicted as the blunt, rough, honest lover and defender of truth at all hazards. The fact is that Mr. GREELEY has been generally ready to swallow anything and compromise anything, (except his convictions on the slavery question,) to keep his party in power, while Mr. RAYMOND, omitting the one error at Philadelphia, which was prompted by the noblest motives, was consistently and inflexibly wedded to the right without reference at all to party considerations.

HENRY J. RAYMOND did more than any other individual in the United States to keep the Republican organization pure, cultivated, liberal and fair. He believed it to be the embodiment of the best intelligence, the safest judgment and the soundest morality in the country, and with this conviction ever in view, he abhorred the thought of his ideal being dimmed or stained. His soul revolted at the intrigues of scheming demagogues. He was a genuine believer in above-board dealing. When he found a Cleon or Thersites in the Republican ranks, he did not feel it incumbent on him to represent Cleon as a spotless patriot, and Thersites as an unquestioned hero. In this respect Mr. GODKIN, of the *Nation*, most resembles RAYMOND. He, too, has done much for journalism by trampling down all those deceitful pretences by which demagogues and braggarts and knaves endeavor, with the aid of a powerful party, to foist themselves permanently upon the people as their legitimate representatives and leaders.

Every careful reader of Mr. RAYMOND'S paper must have noticed with what a high and steady purpose, since the close of the war, its editor endeavored to bring about a genuine reunion of the States on a *fraternal* basis. The idea which inspired his labors was, that a stable reconciliation could not be effected by statutes, but that its foundation must be built on moral sentiments. In carrying out this most worthy idea, Mr. RAYMOND was compelled to endure much aspersion and misrepresentation. There were people who called him "a dough face." There were newspapers which charged him with trying to break up the party with which he professed to act. The *World* would employ its ingenuity to detect him in contradictions. The *Herald* would sneer at him for weakness. The *Tribune* would sharply denounce him for the audacity of daring to find fault with any measure or policy bearing the imprint of the party leaders. But in the midst of scoffs, sneers and downright abuse, Mr. RAYMOND kept on in the even tenor of his way, persuading his countrymen by logic, eloquence, lucid reasoning and a fair liberal and temperate tone, to look further ahead than immediate party triumph, and build their new union upon a fraternal basis and with some regard to constitutional landmarks. We have not to go any further than the State of Tennessee to discover how sound his views were in reference to the impossibility of successfully carrying out a proscriptive policy, and how very essential it was to abandon the thought of treating the Southern people for all time as rebels.

There is a consideration, too, which enhances the loss felt in Mr. RAYMOND'S death. In his capacity as a journalist he did much to improve the taste of our people. The tone of his paper was *pure*. He did not encourage that spirit too common among our very controversial editors, to say in moments of exasperation harsher things than are warranted by truth. That is a crying sin among us. It seems to be the national motto, "*anything* to win." Years ago, HENRY CLAY lost the vote of Pennsylvania because his opponent was represented as a better protective tariff man. That was regarded as sharp and legitimate. In similar spirit many of our journalists, infected with the contagion of the politicians, seem to deem it perfectly right to prevail in discussion by evasions, perversions, sophistries, bitter taunts, and too often by falsehoods. RAYMOND scorned in his heart of hearts such degradation. He held up as a mirror before us all a paper which could deal with the most exciting topics without compromising its character for courtesy, fairness and honest argument. He proved that in the investigation of political subjects the philosophic spirit was not out of place. There was no kid-gloveism in his clear, manly and temperate expositions, but there was always an atmosphere of high breeding, correct taste, deliberate thought, and, above all, frankness and intellectual charity.

Who shall fill the vacant chair? Who shall keep the best American newspaper still unspotted? Who shall make it in the future, as it has been in the past, a guide and counselor for statesmen and a welcome visitor to the inner circles of home? That inquiry is yet to be answered. Meanwhile, let us drop a tear and cast a wreath on the spot where will shortly lie, at peace from all his labors, a good and true man, whose life was spent in the beautiful effort of making his countrymen a wise, pure, liberal, and honest, as well as a great and powerful people.

From the Philadelphia Press.

This morning we make the announcement of the sudden death of Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND, founder and conductor of the NEW-YORK TIMES. The unexpectedness of this event intensifies the regret it occasions. Mr. RAYMOND was a man of fine ability, and possessed powers of application which were unusual. In a literary point of view he was strong in the departments which make a journal readable and popular. Politically he was successful, yet unfortunate. Up to a certain standard he possessed boldness and vim, and his opinions obtained great weight. But when the arena became vast, when great practical and aggressive issues were to be presented and handled, he either feared their contact or lacked the comprehension necessary to secure their success. He had all the elements of attaining popularity, and the cultivation of these led him into those erratic channels which characterized his career in Congress, and destroyed the hopes of so many who trusted to the purity of his Republicanism. His journal was founded on the belief that conservatism was a necessity. He was shrewd enough to suspect that while his object would bring popularity, it might not make prominence conspicuous; that while it would succeed, it might not bring fortune. Around the blank of its politics he therefore threw a cordon of news attractions, and the result was amply remunerative.

Had he been spared, Mr. RAYMOND could never have been a leader in the higher fields of politics. He was not a trifling flaw-picker, however, nor by any means a temporizer. His convictions were earnest, his discussions generous, and where he failed to inspire he always commanded respect. He filled the sphere for which he was destined with remarkable fidelity. His life affords an impressive lesson to American youth, in that it shows how perseverance and industry overcome all obstacles to success, and are the sure precursors of fame and fortune.

From the Philadelphia Post.

Personally, Mr. RAYMOND was a man universally liked, urbane, accomplished and kind. His relations with the staff of the TIMES were always pleasant, and he had the reputation in New-York of being liberal and just to all persons in his employ. As a politician, he was extremely shrewd and energetic, and on the night of his death was endeavoring to unite the divided Republican Party of New-York City. He was a man of sincere convictions, but frequently took an erratic and doubtful course. He unfortunately joined the Johnson movement in 1866, and lost his place on the Republican National Committee. Recently he returned to the party, and did good service in many ways. He was an energetic, brilliant, hardworking man, and journalism loses in him one of its ablest representatives.

From the Baltimore American.

Mr. RAYMOND was eminent among those men who have made their mark upon the time in which they lived as journalists. It is true, that he was also a politician, and in that capacity was elected to important trusts, but it was as the editor of a leading paper, rather than as a State legislator or Congressman, that he won the highest honors of a life of considerable usefulness and distinction. In the latter capacity he showed too much vacillation of purpose; was often disposed to gratify his private animosities at the expense of his party, and finally, by his course in Congress and his affiliation with the Philadelphia Johnsonian Convention, greatly weakened the confidence of the Republican Party in his political discretion, if not in his fidelity to principle. But as an editor Mr. RAYMOND had few equals. He was a rapid thinker and most fluent writer, always able to take up any subject of current interest, and treat it in a manner to attract the attention of the reader. The amount of editorial labor he was able to perform within a given time was immense, and in the early days of the TIMES it is said he often furnished a whole page of original matter as the work of twenty-four hours. Having a thorough training as a newspaper man, he was, in the earlier days of reporting, one of the best reporters, and DANIEL WEBSTER is known to have always preferred him as the reporter of his great efforts. Personally, Mr. RAYMOND was highly esteemed by his acquaintances, and he will have one of the best marks of esteem that any man can have—the sincere and general sorrow of his co-laborers and employes on the TIMES. They knew him best, and will most regret his early and sudden decease; but the journalists everywhere throughout the country may well add their word of admiration for one who illustrated, adorned and elevated their profession.

From the Washington Intelligencer.

We do not propose to indulge in the usual platitudes concerning the vanity of human affairs, when we, with pain, announce the sudden death of the Editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES. He died in harness, if not literally at the moment of dissolution, in that editorial chair which has so long swayed the minds of so vast a portion of the mighty multitudes of men that belong to, or are tributary to the heart of the Continent—New-York City.

It is in the sense of the power of the deceased to have made his way to distinction upon so grand an arena that we recognize his most conspicuous merit and most of his real greatness. By this tribute we do not consider ourselves responsible for his political views or course, but it is simply a recognition of his power in the intellectual struggle where very gifted men are rivals. What he has achieved in place as a politician fades in the view as compared with that. The telegram announcing the death of Mr. RAYMOND states that the great Empire City "was gloomed" by the fact. It is certain that the political circles of the capital of the nation were profoundly moved. It is limited to the few, indeed, whose deaths may be thus spoken of. Here in Washington, Mr. RAYMOND was known at one time as the leader of a Conservative section of the Republican Party in Congress—a grand position. Had not the little Democratic force in that Congress committed the blunder of siding with THADDEUS STEVENS in pressing an issue upon an extreme point, instead of going with the the Conservative Republicans in a halfway measure, there is reason to believe that an entirely different state of things would have arisen than the wretched fate to our poor nation that was entailed. Yet, in the suddenness with which Mr. RAYMOND yielded the contest upon a comparatively small matter, at the outset of the great controversy, showed that he was not a heroic Conservative leader. The fact itself is, in the nature of things, almost an impossibility. A few there have been of such in American politics—HENRY CLAY, DANIEL WEBSTER, THOMAS H. BENTON and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS are the proud names that fought from the beginning, and never ceased great effort until victory lighted upon their banners. It is to the credit of Mr. RAYMOND that since the advent of the present feeble administration of public affairs he has constantly cast the influence of his journal in a Conservative direction or against the conspicuous and transparent follies of extreme Radicalism. In this he has done well, and his work follows him.

From the Washington Republican.

Mr. RAYMOND was eminent as a journalist, and his name is identified with the growth and power of the Press in this country. As a politician he was not successful. The quiet, thoughtful habits of journalistic life could not be favorable to his career as a legislator, although he was prominent in every effort to advance the cause he espoused. Subject to the influences of public opinion, he could not maintain that independence of character and stability of purpose so essential to the reputation and success of men in public life. But as an editor, none were his superiors, few his equals. The discipline of his reportorial life quickened every faculty. The accumulation of facts by actual experience among men, the habit of generalizing ideas on the instant, enabled him in subsequent life to present in the ablest manner any subject of current interest. His style was embellished with vigor and grace, and his articles were always as attractive as they were instructive.

It is in sincere sorrow we pen this tribute to his memory. Only those who lived as he lived can understand the sympathy which exists among the surviving laborers in the field of daily toil which he honored for nearly thirty years. The announcement of his sudden death will be heard with the deepest regret throughout the country, and journalists everywhere will add their token of esteem for one whose career was as useful as it was honorable and brilliant.

From the Washington Chronicle.

The sudden death of Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, editor and conductor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, is as sad as it was unexpected. We publish a sketch of the life of the deceased in another column, by which it will be seen that he died at the early age of 49, and doubtless before he had reached the zenith of his fame as a journalist. His career from the plow to the halls of Congress, and to the proud position which he occupied at the time of his death, should be an instructive lesson for all American youth, who can learn from it what may be accomplished by hard study, hard work, and unconquerable perseverance. Whatever may have been Mr. RAYMOND'S political shortcomings, the country has lost in him a graceful and brilliant writer and a successful journalist, whose place it will be difficult to supply.

From the Richmond State Journal.

The announcement which is made in our telegraphic columns of the sudden and very unexpected death of Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, editor of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, will bow down the hearts of thousands in this land with grief. The deceased was a very estimable gentleman, and one of the ablest newspaper men in the United States. He had made for himself an enviable reputation in journalism at home and abroad, and undoubtedly stood at the head of his profession—a position which he had attained by his industry, talents and integrity. We have not time at present to give even a brief sketch of his eventful and brilliant history. In private life he exemplified all the virtues that grace manhood, and in the arena of politics he was always conscientious, if not always right—and his errors were committed on the side of justice, humanity and generosity. The members of the Press throughout the land, by all of whom he was respected and admired, will mourn his early departure, and feel that there is a vacant place in the circle of their brotherhood. BENNETT—GREELEY—RAYMOND. The last is first—shall the first be last? New-York has lost one of her worthiest citizens, the country a pure patriot, and the world a true man.

From the Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer.

The TIMES is the monument of Mr. RAYMOND'S labors and ability. About four-fifths of it was owned by him at the time of his death, it being considered worth over a million. The only literary work outside of this published by him was his *Life and Services of Mr. Lincoln*, which was issued in 1864. His talents as a public speaker were of the first order. The first time we saw or listened to him was in the Baltimore Convention in 1864. He spoke rapidly, but with the purest enunciation; and whether in speaking or writing, he used the choicest language, which flowed without effort and expressed ideas that found a logical arrangement with marvelous facility. He saw at a glance the salient points of a subject, and presented them in the clearest and strongest light. In the organization of the Convention referred to, the presiding officer being unable to manage the immense gathering, a scene of almost inextricable confusion ensued, from which for a time there seemed to be no recovery. Mr. RAYMOND arose and succeeded in getting the attention of the chaotic mass; and in a five minutes' speech laid down the course of proceeding so clearly and simply that everybody at once acquiesced in the course indicated, and the work of organization at once went smoothly on to completion. Our recollection is that the platform adopted by that Convention was in the main, if not wholly, the work of Mr. RAYMOND'S pen.

In the death of Mr. RAYMOND the country loses one of its most useful and illustrious citizens, and the newspaper profession one of its chief ornaments. But his monument is already built and his fame secure. The lesson of his career is that industry, patience and integrity find a sure reward. His history, in the main, is one which young men may study with profit. He died as such a man would wish to die, with the harness on, and surrounded in his last moments by his friends and family.

From the Norfolk Dispatch.

Seldom have we felt such a painful shock—shared though it was with an entire community—as we did on Friday last on learning of the sudden death of HENRY J. RAYMOND. We had seen him so recently in life, and in the apparent enjoyment of all that makes life pleasant and profitable; we have heard his mellow voice, speaking from the heart, in the utterance of words that did honor alike to head and heart—words fraught with peace and conciliation, and earnest with lofty hopes of a union among his Republican compatriots, for the sake of those vital principles which our cause embodies; we had felt that in the ripeness of his experience, the maturity of his judgment there was so much of promise in the future for himself and his country, that the abrupt intelligence of his disease, the half-masted flags drooping silently over the roofs of his brother editors, impressed us with a sense of bereavement and almost personal deprivation. And, indeed, the loss of a man like Mr. RAYMOND, occupying his position of power to exert a noble influence, and with, as we are sure, the controlling wish to exert his future influence to the extent of those rare faculties with which nature had endowed him, for the highest good of his fellow-men—surely the death of such a laborer in the world's great harvest is something of a personal loss to every patriotic citizen. Mr. RAYMOND has gone from our midst, a true worker transferred to other fields; a soldier halted in the front of battle by an inexorable summons to another post; but he leaves with us, for our contemplation, the record of a life of activity and aspiration, a life with few errors of judgment and none of the affections, to mar its symmetry from youth to maturity. During his few years he had given large pledges of lasting honor, had filled with ability many distinguished stations, had fought a good fight for the cause of freedom and manhood, had provoked few enmities, had no enduring ones, and had made warm friendships among all who knew him intimately and appreciated his just, clement, and kindly nature, his sterling integrity, his independence of thought and frankness of expression, two qualities that made him often appear inconsistent when he was, in truth, only conscientious. It would be well if, in the walks of both journalism and politics, there were more men of Mr. RAYMOND'S stamp, who would rather be misunderstood with the consciousness of good motives and objects, than to enjoy a popularity based upon the ignoring of self-respect in obedience to popular excitement. We differed with Mr. RAYMOND'S political conclusions on more than one occasion, and on different points, but we always recognized his integrity of purpose, and felt that if his views at various periods were inconceivable, he was always consistent with himself, in the fearlessness with which he avowed and sustained his change of views, in the light of his own observation and experience. HENRY J. RAYMOND has gone from us, and the "places that knew him will know him no longer," but he will be remembered leniently as a politician, while his memory is respected as a patriot, and his name cherished as one who possessed a gentle and loving nature.

From the Detroit Post.

The telegraph brings us the painful and unexpected intelligence of the death, by apoplexy, of HENRY J. RAYMOND, editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES. He was apparently in his usual health on Thursday evening, was found senseless in his own house at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and two hours after, at 5 o'clock, was dead. His friends and the public had, of course, no premonitions of their impending loss. The writer of these paragraphs met him in New-York only a short two weeks since, when he was in appearance as vigorous and more robust than he was twenty years ago. It was his intention to visit Detroit during the present month, and his aged mother, now living here, was awakened yesterday from her almost daily expectation of seeing him, by the announcement of his death.

The sudden death of Mr. RAYMOND will produce a marked sensation in the country, and especially among those who belong to the profession of which he was one of the most distinguished members. Mr. BRYANT, of the *Post*, and Mr. BENNETT, of the *Herald*, have arrived at an age when their death might occur under similar circumstances without exciting the sense of strangeness that attaches to this event. Mr. GREELEY has also probably nearly reached the limit of his usefulness. But Mr. RAYMOND was not yet fifty years of age, and no journalist in New-York possesses a wider future than appeared to be before him only a few hours ago.

Mr. RAYMOND was not distinguished by any overshadowing qualities of mind, so much as by the extraordinary compactness of his intellect, and its instant readiness of response to all demands upon it. What he once learned he always retained, and no man could wield the resources in his possession with greater promptness and directness. His power to labor was marvelous. He almost appeared, at times, to multiply himself. When he was in the New-York Legislature in 1849, he was not only one of the most active ruling members of that body, always foremost in debate and laborious in the committee-room, but he contrived at the same time to attend to the practical management of the *Courier and Enquirer*, and it was rare that a day's issue of that paper made its appearance without containing at least one—often more than one—of his elaborately studied and sharply defined articles. The versatility of his intellect was as remarkable as its quickness. He seemed to be able at will to totally abstract himself from a topic apparently of the most engrossing nature, and to apply himself instantly to another of a totally incongruous character, with the entire power of his mind.

Mr. RAYMOND had also great powers as a speaker. As another New-York journalist once remarked to us: "He could think as well while on his legs as in his office." He had abundant coolness and self-possession, and just enough of that happy audacity which claims success and a hearing as an assured right. There were few popular speakers in either party more effective on the political platform than he was.

We believe Mr. RAYMOND was successful in all the enterprises of his life, except in his Congressional career, and in the political relations growing out of it, and following it. Of that we do not care to speak; though no personal reproach was ever attached to what we have been accustomed to look upon as his great mistake. He started in life with a just and honorable ambition, and not many men dying at fifty have apparently left fewer aspirations unfulfilled. He wielded enormous influence through a great newspaper built up by his own strong head and heart; his counsels were sought and heeded in the very centre of political power; fame, wealth, social position gilded his maturer years; and he dies before a single one of his great faculties became impaired, leaving a good name to his children and a sufficient competence for their support. It will be many years before the newspapers of the United States will see a representative who, take him all in all, will reflect upon the profession greater lustre.

In his private life Mr. RAYMOND was genial, unassuming and attractive. He had an affectionate disposition, and retained his early attachments through all the phases of his career, and he will be mourned not least by those who have watched the progressive developments of his success. His father, well and kindly remembered by many people in Detroit, died here last Summer, and his mother, residing in this city, now mourns the death of her eldest son—the first child over whose loss she was ever called to weep. Mr. JAMES F. RAYMOND, of this city, and Mr. SAMUEL B. RAYMOND, of Rochester, N. Y., are surviving brothers.

It will not be altogether without interest in the closing of a painful story to say that the grandfather and grandmother of Mr. RAYMOND, on his mother's side, as well as one of his uncles, all died of apoplexy.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Mr. RAYMOND, editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, died suddenly at his residence yesterday morning. * * * His next venture and great success was the NEW-YORK TIMES, which, with Dr. GEO. JONES as partner and publisher, he founded and conducted. His fame is identified with and inseparable from that of the reputation of that journal. Except when at intervals engaged in political life, and enjoying brief seasons of recreation in Europe, Mr. RAYMOND has labored constantly upon the TIMES. He had, as he said, the "bad habit of writing two columns per day" for the TIMES all the days of the year. Few men, in any profession, have displayed more versatile ability and persistent energy. He combined in a rare degree the faculty of rapid and brilliant writing, and the gift of continuance. One reason for doing so much hard work during recent years, was his unwillingness to allow the TIMES to become a mere partisan paper. It is far easier to run along in the regular party course, condemning and praising according to the supposed interests of a party, and the dictation of its managers, than to take a considerate and independent position, and strive to deal fairly with all men and measures. Mr. RAYMOND was not a violent man, but was moderate and discriminating, and had a judicial evenness of temper, and that clearness of insight in examining vexed questions that discovers the whole truth, and that all the right is not always on one side. He was so fair in his judgment, and so frank in expressing impressions, that thorough-going partisans, unable to see merit, truth or patriotism in an opponent's opinions, were in the habit of accusing him of vacillation; and they made the public notion that he had a habit of getting upon both sides of a question. Now that his labors are ended, the fact will perhaps be generally recognized that he was not wanting in convictions, or in earnestness and courage, and that he was not only one of the most able and industrious, but one of the most honorable and conscientious of American journalists.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mr. RAYMOND was, in the truest and best sense of the term, a self-made man. He raised himself by his own industry and application from poverty to affluence, and from obscurity to national prominence. The son of a poor farmer, he was at an early age cast upon his own resources to find the means, even, for an ordinary education. That he made a mistake in entering the field of active politics, he himself often felt and acknowledged. He was too great as a journalist to be successful as a politician, because that independence of thought and action which made him a great journalist, insured his failure as a politician. While in Congress he proved himself by far the ablest debater on the Republican side, and had he chosen to follow the dictates of party rather than of conscience, he might have represented his district as long as the Republican Party held the ascendency in it. Some time before his death, he had made up his mind never again to be a candidate for any office, but to devote himself exclusively and entirely to his editorial duties. In this decision he was wise, and we only regret that his sudden demise has so soon deprived the newspaper world of the benefits of an adherence to it.

Mr. RAYMOND was a fine scholar, a clear thinker and an able writer. He combined, as few men do, the qualities of writer and speaker—and was quite as interesting in the one as in the other capacity. He wrote as he spoke, and spoke as he wrote—easily, fluently, often brilliantly. Socially, he was genial and clever—one of the most companionable and affable of men. We say nothing of him politically. It is well known that his politics and ours have always differed, but that shall not prevent the opinion that he was a man whom the country can ill afford to lose.

"No farther seek his merits to disclose,
Nor draw his frailties from their dread abode;
There they alike in trembling hope repose
The bosom of their father and their God."

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The American Press has lost in Mr. RAYMOND one of its ablest representatives. There could be no more accomplished adept in the theory of journalism. He was born an editor. An elegant scholar, an accurate judge of men and events, and a wonderfully rapid, forcible and versatile writer, he yet lacked the stern integrity of purpose that can alone oppose the demands of supposed policy and the appeals of a low party necessity. He was, in short, a politician, not a statesman. In consequence, he dared not always act up to his real convictions, and often failed to attain success through dread of the results of making the exertion. Socially, he was a genial and pleasing man, and, with all his defects, it will be long before his place will be completely filled.

From the Cleveland Herald.

Not only has American journalism been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments in the death of Mr. RAYMOND, but the country at large suffers a heavy loss. No one has done more to improve and elevate the standard of journalism in this country; no one has labored more zealously in the cause of loyalty and good government; no one holding a position of equal prominence has been more free from charges of selfish and corrupt motives than has Mr. RAYMOND.

As a newspaper manager he was active, enterprising, and industrious; a good judge of what was wanted on a well conducted newspaper, and skill to supply the need. His style was elegant, but forcible; the hand of iron in a glove of silk. In politics his Republicanism was not of that aggressive type that delights in pulling down without considering the question of building up, nor did he consider that everything was truly progressive that assumed to be so. He preferred to "prove everything and hold fast to that which is good."

Testimonials of Respect.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, held at their hall yesterday afternoon, the following preamble and resolutions relative to the death of Mr. RAYMOND were adopted:

Whereas, It has seemed good to the Almighty Disposer of events to remove so suddenly from our midst Hon. HENRY JARVIS RAYMOND; and,

Whereas, The intimate relations long sustained by him as a representative of the people and a journalist of enviable reputation, and as one who was ever ready and willing to assist and promote the interests of the Eastern Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and especially of the Church Committee of said Branch, render it proper that we place on record our appreciation of his invaluable services; therefore,

Resolved, That we lament the loss of Hon. HENRY JARVIS RAYMOND, with deep feelings of regret, softened only by the confident hope that his spirit is with those who, having fought the good fight and kept the faith here, are rejoicing in perennial bliss around the throne of God in Heaven.

Resolved, That we extend to his afflicted family our sincere condolence, and our earnest sympathy in their affliction, at the loss of one who was an honorable citizen, a kind and indulgent father and husband, and an earnest, active and facile writer.

Resolved, That two copies of the foregoing resolutions, signed by the Chairman and certified by the Secretaries, be prepared, one to be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and the other to be furnished to the Press for publication.

A. FORBES, Chairman,
JOHN ATKINSON, Corresponding Secretary,
JOSEPH VERMILY, Recording Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF REWARD FOR ORPHANS OF PATRIOTS.

At the eighth annual meeting of the Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots, held at the College of the City of New-York on the evening of the 18th of June, 1869, the venerable HORACE WEBSTER, LL. D., presiding, the Secretary, with deep emotion, announced the death of one of the Counselors of the Institute, the Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Dr. JOSEPH W. RICHARDS, Chairman of the Executive Committee, followed with a few touching words, then moved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a memorial expressing our deep sense of the loss, and our sympathy with the family of the deceased; that these proceedings be entered at large on our minutes, and that a copy be furnished for publication and one to the bereaved family. After appropriate remarks by several members present, a committee was appointed.

The committee named under the above order make the following memorial:

In the death of Mr. RAYMOND—one of our Counselors—the Institute acknowledge with deep regret the loss of an influential and highly useful officer—one who, through the instrumentality of his paper, the NEW-YORK TIMES, did efficient service to our benevolent cause in our incipient organization.

In the early period of the Institute, articles written by Mr. RAYMOND, and published in his paper, clearly stating our objects, effectually strengthened our efforts in securing general and local legislation and associate organization for the benefit of the orphan proteges of the nation.

Deeply sensible as we are of the loss to our orphan cause and to the country at large, in the death of Mr. RAYMOND, we desire, in our grief, to be resigned to the events of Providence, whose present and ulterior plans are unrevealed to human vision, and in behalf of the Institute we tender our sincere sympathies to the bereaved family.

J. W. RICHARDS,
EDWIN P. WHITMORE,
DAVID P. HOLTON.

ALLEGED MALPRACTICE.

A Man Dies of Poison Given by a Physician—Dr. Amand Involved in the Matter.

A very singular and mysterious case of death from poison came to the notice of Coroner KEENAN yesterday. It appears that on Saturday night JAMES STRAPPE, of No. 416 Seventh-avenue, a native of Ireland, aged 22, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from the effects of some sort of poison, and death occurred at an early hour yesterday evening. Soon after his admission to the institution Coroner KEENAN was summoned to take the patient's *ante-mortem* examination, when he ascertained from STRAPPE that having suffered for some time with a disease of a private nature, he had consulted Dr. (?) DESIRE ARMAND, of No. 142 Bleecker-street, who prepared a mixture for him, and forthwith administered a dose of the same. At a later hour on Saturday STRAPPE called on another physician in Thirty-second-street for medicine which would relieve him of a terrible pain and burning sensation in the stomach. This latter physician gave him a prescription which he had made up at a druggist's at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-second-street. The unfortunate man swallowed the second mixture, when vomiting ensued almost immediately, and prostrated him so much that the druggist had him removed to Bellevue Hospital, where a portion of the matter thrown off by STRAPPE was analyzed, and found to contain a quantity of "Sheel's green," a preparation of Paris green, and a virulent poison. These facts were narrated by STRAPPE to the Coroner, he having rallied somewhat from the effects of the poisonous mixture, and was considered out of danger by the House Surgeon. A few hours after, however, convulsions set in, and finally resulted in death. Coroner KEENAN intends making a thorough investigation, and has placed a warrant in the hands of Captain JOURDAN, of the Sixth Ward, for the arrest of Dr. AMAND.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Mullen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3020—Strong vs. National Mechanics' Banking Ass'n.	1165—Davis vs. Fuller.
365—Carow vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	340—Wood vs. Lefferts.
1215—Macdonaw vs. Same.	1729—Greener vs. Orth et al.
1126—Kelly, Sheriff, &c. vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.	1227—De Castro vs. Knox.
893—Tag vs. Straus et al.	1097—McMillen vs. Rindskopf.
987—Carman et al. vs. Peters et al.	1478—Molback vs. Levy.
1006—Seely vs. Steele et al.	1436—Starr vs. Faller.
520—Gierson vs. Kaufman et al.	1116—Walsh vs. Spaulding et al.
1091—Schurman et al. vs. Ritter.	956—Herschfield et al. vs. Levy et al.
	90—Gelpecke et al. vs. Quintell.
	1539—Barrett vs. Whitcomb.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Third Monday calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Fithian, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
881—Jaeger et al. vs. Freer.	971—Hughes vs. Baker et al.
895—Dowling vs. Wood.	1755—Coun, Ex'trix, vs. Coleman.
1029—Seeberger, by G'd'n, vs. Bunte.	985—Diamond vs. O'Brien.
1033—Richmond vs. Montgomery.	877—Ahern vs. Standard Life Ins. Co.
1019—Bernstein vs. Sweeney.	707—Wyckoff vs. Lawson et al.
1039—Truslow vs. Grovestein.	845—Joel vs. Wirth.
1047—Robinson vs. Frey.	1817—Roberts vs. Kain.
	953—Kell vs. Dowdell.

Part II.—Held by Barbour J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
978—Eames vs. Eames.	566—Goodenough Horseshoe Co. vs. Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.
570—Friedlander vs. Stroh	960—Colt vs. 6th-av. R. R. Co.
730—Crowley et al. vs. McKnight.	872—Milan vs. Graham.
1036—Koch et al. vs. Doyle.	874—Dominigue vs. Graham.
1038—Grimm vs. Miller.	839—Same vs. Same.
1040—Mason vs. Bendall.	1034—Richardson et al. vs. Dique Steamboat Co.
526—Riley vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	
644—Eagan vs. Roux.	
29—Daniels vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	
1042—Hart vs. Dunn.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Curtis, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3114—Hart vs. Daly.	3215—Byas vs. Adams.
3130—Cantry vs. Sheeney.	3216—Tottin vs. Dalmadge.
3197—Devlin vs. Denison.	3217—Duffy vs. Stone.
3203—Ehrlich vs. Cooper.	3218—Arnold vs. Lichtenstadler.
3204—Heilfern vs. Cooper.	— —Rosenthal vs. Feldman.
3169—Rafferty vs. Broadway & 7th-av. R. R.	3219—Hutton vs. Moody.
— —Walter vs. Hirsch.	3220—Foley vs. Orivela.
2951—Kent vs. Porter.	3221—Ferguson vs. Kiernan.
3113—Clark vs. Katzenstein.	3222—Fisher vs. Whitehead.
— —Chase vs. Wolf.	3223—Burrel vs. Rawlings.
— —Burns vs. Marks.	3224—Oakley vs. Hunter.
3213½—Braemer vs. Kausher.	3225—Bishop vs. Adler.
3211—Butler vs. Leddy.	3226—Cummings vs. Kern.
3212—Smith vs. Sherlock.	3227—Lucas vs. O'Brien.
3213—Veniard vs. Chaperon.	3228—Terry vs. Lisk.
3214—Veniard vs. Gravi.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by John K. Hackett, Recorder—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Stephen H. Maloney, felonious assault and battery.	John Smith, grand larceny.
Andrew Terrey, attempt at burglary.	Chas. Kuhlman, grand larceny.
Andrew Baldwin, attempt at burglary.	Thos. Smith, grand larceny.
David Marsh and Jas. Hayward, forgery.	Chas. W. Fairchild and Geo. Moore, grand larceny.
Henry Webb, grand larceny.	Albert Petronski and Otto Arnoux, obtaining goods by false pretences.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Nos.	Nos.
69—Doberty vs. Siefke.	67—Barkman vs. Fabre.
73—Cassidy vs. Regan.	70—Doherty vs. Sachendorf.
94—Day vs. Nat. Life Ins. Co.	74—Guyer vs. Sheehan.
97—Strauss vs. Bennett.	82—Connelly vs. Campbell.
99—Frederich vs. Ross.	84—Griffin vs. Brooklyn City Ice Co.
102—McNamee vs. Engle.	108—McCormick vs. McBride.
104—Henson vs. Walker.	109—Kraus vs. Union Ferry Co.
106—Welch vs. Sage.	110—McCormick vs. Shea.
8—Gill vs. McNamee.	
24—Ballard vs. Dowden.	
26—Devlin vs. Crary.	
42—Fry vs. Mais.	

CITY COURT, BROOKLYN.

Nos.	Nos.
102—Hambler vs. Fitzpatrick.	133—Colville vs. Holmes.
103—Holm vs. Wust.	134—Gill vs. Seaman.
105—Geddes vs. Pessinger.	436—Jones vs. Distler.
108—Lockwood vs. Maudet.	137—Miller vs. Brower.
109—Reed vs. Murphy.	138—Powell vs. Baker.
110—Bolwell vs. Campbell.	139—Wright vs. Roehr.
114—O'Neil vs. Wieland.	141—Hammerstein vs. Marren.
120—Meaney vs. Gibney.	142—Van Zandt vs. Henderson.
125—McSpedon vs. Kurth.	143—Kent vs. Brockman.
130—Andrews vs. Jackson.	
131—Van Zandt vs. Brosi.	

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Moore, Alderman.

LARCENY BY A SERVANT.

Rachel Archlay, a domestic in the employ of Mrs. Sarah Barwick, at No. 63 Baxter-street, was arrested yesterday and arraigned before the Alderman on a charge of having stolen three gold finger rings and a pair of ear-rings, all valued at $41. As the property was found concealed on the person of the prisoner, she was fully committed for trial.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

ROBBED ON THE CARS.

Mr. Moritz Eberhardt, of No. 508 Sixth-street, while riding on a Second-avenue car on Saturday, was suddenly assaulted by James Hyland and three other men, when Hyland forcibly robbed him of a silver watch and gold breastpin, and handed the plunder to a confederate, who escaped. When Hyland was brought before the Magistrate, he was fully committed to trial without bail.

GRAND LARCENY.

Daniel Curry, of No. 307 West Thirteenth-street, gave his stable key to Charles Warnock, on Saturday, to do some work, and the man in due time returned the key. Mr. Curry subsequently discovered that $30, which he had carelessly left in a vest hanging in the stable, had been stolen, and as Warnock was the only one who could have had access to the same, he was arrested. The Magistrate held him for trial in default of bail.

Essex Market—Mansfield, Justice.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

A few days ago Lawrence S. Benson, of No. 123 Adams-street, Brooklyn, noticed an advertisement in one of the morning journals calling for a partner in a light and easy business, with $300 capital. Being an invalid, Mr. Benson called at No. 478 Broadway, and there saw Thomas J. Taylor and Benjamin R. Hicks, who admitted that they had inserted the advertisement and explained that they wished a partner in their business as proprietors of an intelligence office. As these men stated that the new partner would receive a profit from the concern of nearly $60 per week, the necessary agreement was drawn up and the money was paid by Benson. Time rolled on, but the business proved a non-paying one; in fact, there was no business; so Taylor and Hicks were arrested on Saturday and arraigned yesterday before the Magistrate, who held them to answer at the General Sessions.

Yorkville—Kelly, Justice.

ATTEMPTED RAPE.

The printers had a picnic on Saturday at Union Park, at the foot of East Sixty-third-street, when several members of the association detected David Mahoney, aged 19, in the act of violating the person of Jane Day, aged 9 years. Mahoney was forthwith arrested, and, on being brought before Justice KELLY, he was remanded for further examination.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 19, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	121⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts....c	95⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20C., '62	122	200 do.	95¾
25,000 do.	121⅝	200 Chi. & N. W.	80⅜
58,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	117	800 do.	80⅝
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, small	118⅜	100 do....b30	81⅛
		400 do....c	80⅛
80,000 do....c	118⅜	500 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	94⅜
1,500 do....c	118⅝	1000 do.	94⅜
500 U. S. 5-20C., '65, n small	119	100 do....b10	94⅝
		400 do.	94⅜
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....b3	119⅛	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	117¼
		400 do.	117⅛
80,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R	107⅛	400 do....b30	118
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	62	700 do.	117
40,000 do.	61⅜	400 do....b30	117⅝
15,000 do....s60	61	500 Mil. & St. P.	72⅛
20,000 Tenn. S. 6s, x c. bet. call	64	300 do.	71⅝
		100 do.	71⅜
10,000 N. C. S. 6s, new	55⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	153
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	93¾	100 do.	153⅛
20,000 do.	93	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83
1,000 La. 6s. Lev. B.	67	500 do.	82⅝
2,000 T. & W. con. bds	83	100 do.	82⅜
2,000 Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	98	100 do....b3	82⅝
4,000 do.	98⅛	100 T., W. & W.	69
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st M	99	100 do. bet. call	68⅛
500 do.	99⅛	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf.	60
6,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M.	96⅛	20 Del., L. & W.	117
5,000 Mich So. S. F. B.	98	100 Ohio & Miss.	32
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st	105	2000 do.	32⅛
5,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	79	100 do....b10	32⅛
14,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	83¾	200 do....b60	33
		100 Chic. & Alton	152⅛
25 Bank of Republic	122	18 New-Jersey Cen.	106
6 Fourth N. Bk.	107⅛	10 do.	105⅛
5 Cent. Nat. Bank	116	180 do.	105
12 Pacific Mail..b.c.	90	100 do.	104
110 Hudson R.	155⅛	100 do.	104⅛
200 Reading....s3	97⅝	200 do.	104⅛
200 do....c	97¾	100 do. bet. c. b15	105
400 Lake S. & Mich. S.	103⅛	10 New-Jersey R.	133
50 do.	103⅛	200 H. & St. J. Pref.	119
700 do.	103⅛	200 C. C. & Ind. C.	40⅛
100 do.	103⅛	100 do.	39
50 Mich. C. bet. call	134	50 N. Y. & N. H.	135
100 Bruns. C. L.	11		

SECOND BOARD—12 AND 2½ P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	121	$54,500 U. S. 5-20C., '67, b3	119⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	118⅛		
10,000 do.	118⅛	4,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	107⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000 Tenn. 6s, new.	61⅛	200 L. Shore & M. S..c	102⅝
5,000 Mo. State 6s	93	600 do.	102⅝
25 Park Bank	163	10 C., C., Cin. & I. R.	73
20 Bk. St. of N. Y.	112⅛	10 Chic. & N. W.	80
25 Del. & Hud. Can.	130	1100 do.	78
400 Canton Co.	66	500 do.	77⅝
200 West U. T.	39⅛	100 do....bet. call	78⅛
30 do.	39⅛	800 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	93⅜
100 Mariposa Pf...b.c	16⅛	1200 do.	93⅛
400 Quick. M. Co. b.c.	15	600 Chi. & R. I.	115⅝
100 Adams Express	59⅝	200 do....b3	116
200 do....b30	60	200 do.	115⅜
100 do.	59⅛	400 do....bet. call	116
300 N. Y. Cen....c	184⅛	100 Mil. & St. P.	70⅛
50 do.	184⅛	800 do.	71
289 do.	185	200 do.	71⅛
200 do.	184⅛	200 do.	71⅛
100 do.	185⅛	800 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	81⅝
100 do....b30	187	350 do.	81⅜
100 Wells-Far. Ex. b.c	30⅛	100 T., W. & W.	67⅛
20 Mer. U. Ex.	14⅛	200 Tol., W. & W. Pf.	80
200 Harlem R.	144	300 N. J. Central	104
500 Reading	96⅜	200 do....s30	104
100 do.	97	1100 P., Ft. W. & Chi.	152⅛
500 do.	96⅝	300 do....b10	153
200 Clev. & Pitts.	94⅛	800 Ohio & Miss.	32
400 do.	94	200 Col., C. & In. Cen.	40
600 do.	93⅛	100 do.	39

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 West. U. T....b3	39⅛	200 Mich. So.	102⅝
100 do.	39⅛	100 do.	102⅝
200 Pacific Mail....b3	87⅝	200 Clev. & Pitts.	95⅝
100 do.	87⅝	100 Rock Island	115
200 Harlem R....b3	144⅛	100 do.	115⅛
400 Reading	97	100 Chic. & N. W.	77⅝
200 do.	96⅝	100 do.	78
200 do....b3	97		

MONDAY, June 21—A. M.

The week past was marked by dearer Money than we have had in June for many years past, and the liquidations at Bank are equal to nearly seven and three-quarters millions in Deposits, of which $6,641,000 were checked out to pay off Loans, and $1,246,000 withdrawn in Greenbacks, chiefly to pay into the Treasury Office for sales of Gold in excess of purchases of 5-20s for the Sinking Fund. This week these operations will be more equalized, and it is believed that after the 30th inst. (the close of the Fiscal Year) they will be entirely adjusted without troubling the Banks. The present stringency in Money on or to the Stock Exchange, while due in some measure to the operations of the Treasury, has undoubtedly been subordinated to the speculations in the Railway Shares, the ruling account, for the moment, being very decidedly bearish. The pressure to sell *short* upon this advantage is less conspicuous, or in less amounts than might reasonably be looked for under the circumstances, and the market of Saturday, after the Bank Statement, (which takes nothing from the lawful Money basis of the week before,) is reported as one of dullness, rather than panic. The Public Funds have scarcely been influenced a quarter of one per cent. by the condition and dearness of Money, for the twofold reason that they gained strength in popular confidence, abroad as well as at home, since last June, and the aggregate amount floating on the market and subject to speculation on the Stock Exchange, is known to be scarcely one-third the supply this time last year, when the process of funding at the Treasury had not ceased.

Nor has the general Trade of the City as yet been seriously affected by a close Money market, except in so far as facilities are somewhat curtailed to the Western Bankers in discounting their Grain collections. The Export movement of Produce was large for the week. The market for Cotton was active at advanced prices. The Imports of Foreign Goods (chiefly General Merchandise) were large, and the amount upon which Customs Duties were paid somewhat ahead of the corresponding week last season.

The July Dividends upon the Stocks of the United States and the Bonds of the Pacific Roads in Gold will be larger than last year, and the Currency Dividends upon Bank Stocks, Railway Bonds and Shares and various other investments will also be in excess of the corresponding Dividend period of 1868. At the same time we have reason to believe that the Currency balance in the Treasury Office will be made more available for relief to the market by substituting newly-printed greenbacks for a large sum of the original issue of 1862, now assorted and sealed up for this exchange.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, June 19, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$6,641,829
Decrease in Specie	28,136
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,246,770
Decrease in Deposits	7,642,795
Increase in Circulation	54,039

	June, 20, '68.	June 19, '69.	June 12, '69.
National Capital	$73,457,700	$74,257,700	$74,257,700
Local Capital	9,962,500	10,350,305	10,350,305
Total Capital	$83,470,200	$84,608,005	$84,608,005
Loans	274,117,608	265,341,905	271,983,735
Gold and G'ld Notes	9,124,830	19,025,444	19,053,580
Other Legal Tender	72,561,582	49,612,488	50,859,258
Deposits	211,483,387	186,244,110	193,886,905
Circulation	34,119,120	34,198,829	34,154,790
In Sub-Treasury	95,636,220	84,476,809	82,507,817

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	June 12, '69.	June 19, '69.	June 20, '68.
On deposits	$193,886,905	$186,244,110	$211,484,387
Circulation	34,144,790	34,198,829	34,119,120
Total	$228,031,695	$220,442,939	$245,603,507
25 ⅌ cent. would be	$57,007,924	$55,110,735	$61,400,876
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	69,913,838	68,637,932	81,686,142
Excess	$12,902,914	$13,527,197	$20,285,536
Rate for Money	7 ⅌ cent.	10 ⅌ cent.	4 ⅌ cent.

The City Bank return Saturday afternoon was again unfavorable, though less than had been apprehended. The deposits showed a falling off of $7,644,795; and the legal-tender reserve, a loss of $1,246,770. The loan averages exhibited a contraction of $6,641,829. A reduction of $28,136 in the specie item, and an increase of $54,039 in the circulation were also noted. The demand for Money was active from the Stock and Gold brokers through regular business hours, and was met with rather more promptness by lenders at from 1-16 ⅌ cent. per day, as the highest price, down to 7 per cent. per annum, in Gold, which was the more general quotation at the close. In the late afternoon some balances were offered at the legal rate in currency, which was the governing figure all day in the advances made to the large dealers in the Public Funds. A very light demand was reported for Commercial Paper, within a range of from 8@10 ⅌ cent. per annum on the choice of grades. The Treasury Office received for Customs during the week $2,036,901; paid out $242,414 for Gold Interest, and sold $2,000,000 Gold on Monday and Thursday. A further sale of $1,000,000 Gold will be made at noon to-day, and a further purchase of United States 5-20s for the sinking fund of 1862 of $1,620,000 will be made at noon on Wednesday next. The extreme rates for Gold during the week were 139¾@136⅜, closing on Saturday 136⅝@136¾ ⅌ cent.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,355,731, against the total entries of $4,456,008 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,353,482, against $2,359,561 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $101,102, against $1,850,432 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,036,901. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 7,411 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 10,037.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to June 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$22,861,215	February	$23,944,525
August	23,113,900	March	33,021,622
September	22,378,838	April	31,536,364
October	19,439,928	May	26,646,394
November	18,006,004	June 5	5,482,280
December	13,631,597	June 12	5,635,850
January	22,321,261	June 19	6,355,731
Total to date since July 1			$275,400,449
Against same time 1868			232,028,838
Increase since July 1			$43,371,611

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since July 1, 1868, is as follows:

July	$11,071,975	February	$10,824,812
August	13,327,188	March	12,588,895
September	12,200,340	April	15,409,087
October	14,705,901	May	16,076,606
November	14,408,798	June 1	3,676,497
December	14,987,285	June 8	3,587,763
January	13,153,017	June 15	4,353,482
Total since July 1			$160,321,227
Against same time last year			170,848,275
Decrease since July 1			$10,527,048
Gold, June 19, 1869			136⅝ ⅌ cent.
Gold, June 20, 1868			140⅛ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$10,584,556	February	$3,232,083
August	4,690,989	March	2,389,968
September	1,964,723	April	1,767,601
October	1,608,739	May	2,512,390
November	1,181,085	June 5	527,242
December	1,717,905	June 12	403,024
January	3,214,380	June 19	101,102
Total since July 1			$35,885,929
Against same time last year			72,879,605
Decrease since July 1			$36,993,676

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$3,112,094	January	$1,809,536
August	3,254,947	February	1,359,226
September	2,847,643	March	842,920
October	921,725	April	1,105,901
November	1,102,913	May	1,825,597
December	784,424	June 10	75,211
Total since July 1			$19,231,237
Against same time last year			34,742,562
Decrease since July 1			$15,511,325

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1868:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$9,555,594	July	$18,798,213
August	12,263,844	August	1,222,446
September	13,279,450	September	3,333,133
October	10,448,223	October	341,449
November	7,636,888	November	16,485,968
December	6,557,537	December	2,539,900
January	9,702,415	January	18,513,453
February	12,179,726	February	1,923,544
March	13,241,405	March	3,698,831
April	10,936,268	April	4,655,460
May	10,034,613	May	13,681,439
June 5	1,757,241	June 5	624,958
June 12	2,133,612	June 12	912,143
June 19	2,036,901	June 19	242,414
Total	$121,768,718	Total	$86,973,586
To date, 1868	111,129,794	To date, 1867	73,225,637

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		June 20, '68.
Amer. Gold Coin	139¾@136⅜	140⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	122⅛@121⅜	114⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	119⅛@119	114⅜
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	108⅜@107⅜	106⅛
New-York Central	192⅛@184⅛@185⅛	134⅛
Rock Island	120⅛@115⅛	105⅛
Michigan Southern	106⅛@103	91⅛
Hudson River	159@155	141
Northwestern	86⅛@77⅛	65⅛
Fort Wayne and Chicago	157⅛@152⅛	111⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	97⅛@93⅛	90⅛
Reading	98⅛@96⅛	101⅛
Northwestern Pref.	97@93⅛	77⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅛@32	29⅛
Pacific Mail	90⅛@94⅛@87⅛	99⅛
St. Paul Preferred	86⅛@81⅛	78
St. Paul Common	76⅛@71⅛	65⅛
Toledo and Wabash	73⅛@67⅛	48
Mariposa Preferred	19@16⅛	9⅛

On the Stock Exchange on Saturday the Public Funds, notwithstanding the dearness of Money and the trouble to borrowers on the Railways, showed but slight differences, on a dull market, from the prices of the day before. In State Stocks there was a further decline in new Tennessees to prices which are low enough to attract buyers without reference to the question of paying promptly the July coupon. The present chances are that this dividend will be postponed. The Missouri Sixes were also depressed. In Railway Mortgages there was not much movement. Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds were quoted in the open market at 99½@100, and interest, with a demand more than equal to the offerings, which were very light, at the figures named. The Union Pacific First Mortgage Bonds were quoted at 92c.@92½c.

A little more activity was apparent in the Railway and Miscellaneous share line, but with the turn of prices very generally against the operators for a rise, notably so in the instance of the Northwest stocks, which were hammered with considerable energy, leading to a decline about 4 ⅌ cent. in the common shares. The later dealings showed a somewhat stronger market, but a slow movement. The Bank statement fell short of the apprehensions of the Street, and was so far favorably interpreted, causing a slight revival of confidence in values.

After the Boards broke up the following quotations were made in the Long Room of the Exchange, and on Broad-street, about 6 o'clock P. M.:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108⅛	107⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	122⅛	121⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	119⅞	119
American Gold Coin	136⅞	136⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	62	61⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	58	57
Missouri Bonds	93¾	93¼
North Carolina Bonds, new	55¼	55⅛
New-York Central	186⅛	185⅛
Reading Railway	97⅝	96¾
Chicago and Rock Island	117⅛	115⅝
Northwest Common	80⅝	77¾
Northwest Preferred	94¾	93¾
Michigan Southern	103⅝	103
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	153	152⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburg	95¾	93¾
Pacific Mail Company	89⅛	87⅝
St. Paul Preferred	83⅞	81⅝
St. Paul Common	73	71½
Toledo and Wabash	70	67½
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛	32
Mariposa Preferred	16⅛	16⅛
Hudson River	155	155
Louisiana Levee 6s	66¾	66¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent., reg., 1881	116⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	119
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	121	5-20 coup., 1868	119
5-20 coup., 1862	121⅛	10-40 reg	107
5-20 coup., 1864	116⅛	10-40 coup	107⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	118⅛	6s Currency	106
5-20 coup., n. 1. '65	119		

And the following bids for the State Bonds:

Ill. Canal bds, '70	101⅛	Louisiana 8s, levee bds	86
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	101⅛	California 7s	130
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	101⅛	Cal. 7s, large bonds	130
Ill. War Loan	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	101
Indiana 5 ⅌ c.	97⅛	Alabama 8s	97
Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '73	100	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	107⅛
Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '78	98	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	111
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	62	N. Y. 7s Canal l'n, '70	100
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	61⅛	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '72	102
Virginia 6s, new bds	61⅛	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '73	102
Georgia 6s	83⅛	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '74	102
North Carolina 6s	58	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '75	102
North Car. 6s, n. bds	55⅛	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '77	102
Missouri 6s	93	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '78	102
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.	91	N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, '71	99
Louisiana 6s	71	N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, '74	99
Louisiana 6s, levee bds	66⅛	N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, '76	97

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Gt. West'n 1st M., '68	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	88	Gt. West'n 2d M., '93	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e	89	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	77⅛
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n	89	Gal. & Chi. Extended	99
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	93⅛	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	88	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	81	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	98
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	74	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99
Harlem 1st M.	100⅛	Morris & Essex 2d M.	96
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c., 1869-72	125	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Mich. C. n, 1st M., 8s '82	125	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	99
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	93	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	105⅛
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	98	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	98
Pac. R. 7s guar. by M.	93	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	76
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., 1870	120	Chi. & Alton Inc.	93
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	82	Peninsula R. R. bonds	95
Alton & T. H. 2d. M. Inc	76	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	104
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	91	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	92
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	107	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	88
Han. & St. Jo. Con.	120⅛	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	89
Del., L. & W. 1st M.	98⅛	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	91
Del., L. & W. 2d M.	93	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M	83⅛
Tol. & W. 2d M.	80	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d M	80
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	76	N. Y. and N. Haven 6s	95⅛
Tol. W. & W. C. S. F	83	Tol., Peoria & W., E. D.	84

And the following bids for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133	Chatham	160
Merchants'	127	Bank of the Republic	122
Mechanics'	135	Metropolitan	143
Union	125	People's	123
America	140x	Nassau	105
City	200	Shoe and Leather	132
Phenix	109	Corn Exchange	130
Butchers' & Drovers'	134	Continental	102
National	112	St. Nicholas	112
Merchants' Exchange	118⅛	Commonwealth	117
Leather Manufact'rs	180	Park	163⅛
Seventh Ward	115	Manuf's and Merch's	101
State of New-York	116	Central National	115⅛
Commerce	128	Fourth National	107
Ocean	107	Oriental	150
American Exchange	113⅛	Gold Exchange	140

The following First of July Bank Dividends (half yearly) have been announced:

Banks.	Rate.	Banks.	Rate.
Broadway	12	Importers'	6
America	5	Hanover	4
Gold Exchange	5	Fifth	5
Ninth	5	People's	5

The Atlantic Savings Bank advertise a half-yearly Dividend of 3 ⅌ cent. to its depositors.

The following is our record of the arrivals at this port of Foreign Emigrants since May 1, as compared with the same weeks last season:

Week.	1869.	Week.	1868.
May 1	10,537	May 2	4,515
May 8	11,846	May 9	8,929
May 15	12,740	May 16	9,627
May 22	10,310	May 23	6,397
May 29	11,917	May 30	8,212
June 5	11,261	June 6	9,034
June 12	11,170	June 13	8,038
June 19	10,037	June 20	8,409
Total, 8 weeks	90,961	Total, 8 weeks	63,761

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, secured by 1,632,000 acres of choice lands and by the railroad, its rolling stock and franchises, and yielding in currency nearly TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment.

$1,000 5-20s of 1862, yielding $60 per annum, if sold at present price, will buy $1,250 Lake Superior 7s, paying $87 50 per annum—*an increase of 45 per cent. in actual gold income.*

Parties buying now at 96 and accrued interest in currency have the advantage of the Gold Coupon, due July 1, reducing actual cost of the bonds below 95.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, pay principal and interest—1st February and 1st August—in GOLD COIN, *free of Government Tax.*

We recommend these bonds as one of the best secured and most profitable investments on the market.

Pamphlets with maps, giving full information, sent on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-street.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 36 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 19, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	21	Butter, pkgs.	1,364
Cotton, bales	1,221	Cheese, boxes	6,500
Eggs, bbls.	863	Tallow, pkgs.	73
Flour, bbls.	12,136	Starch, pkgs.	603
Wheat, bushels	53,909	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	76,130	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	4,225	Oil Cake, pkgs.	2,300
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Beeswax, pkgs.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather, sides	7,051	Rice, pkgs.	[illegible]
Petroleum, refd. bbls.	[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs.	[illegible]
Spirits Turp. bbls.	[illegible]	Copper, bbls.	[illegible]
Resin, bbls.	[illegible]	Copper, cakes	[illegible]
Pork, pkgs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Naturalist*, for Liverpool—29,786 bushels Wheat, 54 bales Rags, 401 bales Cotton, 110,067 lbs. Tallow, 687 bbls. Resin, 132 bbls. Tobacco, 41 bales Hogs' Hair, 25 boxes Clocks, 26 pkgs. Locust Beans, 4,920 bushels Corn, 50 tons Lima Wood.

By the steamer *Teutonia*, for Hamburg—24 baskets Annato, 17 pkgs. Machinery, 15 hhds. Bark, 1,208 bbls. Resin, 20 Car Wheels, 36,000 lbs. Tallow, 101 bales Cotton, 9,199 bushels Rye, 10 casks Brandy, 7 bags Seneca Roots.

By the steamer *Columbia*, for Glasgow—2,000 Staves, 19,023 bushels Wheat, 8 bbls. Flax Tow, 3,003 bbls. Flour, 4,217 lbs. Cheese, 8 cases Colored Cottons, 22,629 lbs. Lard, 22,624 lbs. Bacon.

By the steamer *Caledonia*, for Glasgow—1 case Machinery, 3,000 bbls. Flour, 200 bags Cheese, 29,178 bushels Wheat, 8,907 lbs. Wholebone, 124 bales Hops, 10 cases Beef, 148,589 lbs. Tallow, 30,000 lbs. Bacon.

By the ship *Reichstag*, for Hamburg—125,774 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner *Jesse Carll*, for Funchal—42,360 Staves.

By the bark *Lorena*, for Bristol—3,600 Staves, 202,501 lbs. Oil Cake, 7,089 bushels Wheat, 2,775 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Larkspur*, for Galway—29,115 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Neponset*, for Oporto—68,381 gallons Refined Petroleum, 1 Printing Press.

By the sloop *John Harvey*, for Genoa—688 hhds. Tobacco.

By the brig *Enrichetta*, for Cork—14,115 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Bremen*, for Bremen—99 bales Cotton, 130 hhds. Tobacco, 263 cases Tobacco, 30 bales Tobacco, 9,545 bushels Grain, 15 boxes Agricultural Implements, 84 bbls. Flour, 41,900 lbs. Bacon, 244 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 8 bales Hops.

By the ship *Daniel Webster*, for London—160 bbls. Oxide of Zinc, 266,586 lbs. Oil Cake, 9,000 Staves, 86 hhds. Tobacco, 174,120 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 3,305 bbls. Flour, 300 boxes Prepared Corn, 200 boxes Lobsters, 3,133 bags Peanuts.

By the steamer *Erin*, for Liverpool—3,800 bbls. Flour, 121,000 lbs. Tallow, 105 bbls. Tobacco, 22 hhds. Tobacco, Wheat, 5,702 bags Wheat, 80 boxes Bark, 48 tierces Beef, 223,951 lbs. Bacon, 3,300 lbs. Pork, 126 bales Hops, 8,640 lbs. Lard, 86 bales Cotton, 38,814 lbs. Cheese.

By the steamer *Hecla*, for Liverpool—514 bales Hops, 100 bales Cotton, 29,918 lbs. Bacon, 33,925 bushels Wheat, 500 bbls. Flour, 9,000 boxes Cheese, 4,000 bushels Corn.

ASHES—Have been dull and heavy at $7 62½ ⅌ 100 lbs. for Pots, and ⅌ $9 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COTTON—The market has been dull and heavy to-day. Sales 865 bales, including 241 bales to spinners, and 223 bales to speculators. Of the sales 200 bales were to arrive. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA, in their circular of this date, notice the week's business thus: "Our market for the week has been active, closing quiet but steady at an adv nce of 1¼c. ⅌ lb. on the opening quotations of Saturday. The total sales for the week have been 22,365 bales, including 12,317 bales to spinners, 9,181 bales to speculators, 12 bales to exporters and 274 bales in transit. Sales for future delivery are reported as follows: For July, 200 bales Average Low Middlings at 31¼c.; for August and October, 100 bales at 30¼c.; for November and December, 150 bales at 25¼c.; for January, 300 bales on private terms; for November and December, on basis Middling, 150 bales at 26¼c. and 50 bales of Low Middling 50 bales at 25¼c.; for December, 100 bales at 25¼c., and 300 bales at 24¼c.; for January, 100 at 24c. The exports from this port since Wednesday have been—To Liverpool, 1,109 bales; to Hamburg, 101 bales; to Havre, 482 bales; total, 1,692 bales. The total exports from all ports since our last have been—To Liverpool, 2,421 bales; to the Continent, 5,363 bales; total, 7,784 bales. The Dry Goods market is steady, with fair business."

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	27½	27¾	28	28¼
Good Ordinary	29½	29¾	30	30¼
Low Middling	31½	31¾	32	32¼
Middling	33¼	33½	34	34¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts this week	7,019
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts preceding week	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Receipts same time last year	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Export clearances this week	[illegible]
Exports since Jan. 1	[illegible]
Exports same time last year	[illegible]
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Estimated stock on hand at this port	[illegible]

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	2,254,000
Receipts same time last year	[illegible]
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,340,283
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	[illegible]
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	[illegible]
Exports same time last year	[illegible]
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Exports preceding Cotton year	[illegible]
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	[illegible]
Estimated stock same time last year	116,000
Estimated stock year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	[illegible]
Estimated stock same time in 1867	[illegible]
Crop of 1867-8	[illegible]
Crop of 1866-7	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—Though the dealings in State and Western Flour have been quite as extensive as yesterday, the market for medium and good shipping grades has been quoted a shade firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 10@$6 10; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 10@$6 50, and good to prime Spring Wheat Extra State [illegible] ⅌ bbl. Of the sales, 11,000 bbls. Extra brands were for shipment, largely to arrive, [illegible]. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 10 @ $[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	[illegible]
Southern F'our	[illegible]

[illegible] prices; sales [illegible] bbls. at $6 10@$6 75 for [illegible] bbl. California Flour continues in request at [illegible] 25 for extras ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $[illegible] for [illegible] bbls. and sacks. [illegible] Cornmeal is selling for [illegible] 350 bbls. [illegible] for Western, [illegible] for State, $4 70 for [illegible] Jersey, $4 70 for [illegible] Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand and quoted off 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel. Exporters have been buying with more reserve. Sales have been reported since our last of 68,500 bushels, including White Western, in part at $1 65 ⅌ bushel, [illegible] Red and Amber Western at $1 [illegible]; No. 1 Spring at $1 [illegible], and White California at [illegible] ⅌ bushel. Corn has been moderately dealt in at irregular and rather easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels at 85c.@87c. for damaged New Mixed Western, received by canal; 79c.@87c. for heated to very choice New Mixed Western, [illegible] New Mixed Western, via canal; [illegible] for New Yellow Western, [illegible] ⅌ bushel. Rye has been quiet and [illegible]. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. Oats have been in less demand and less buoyant in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels Western at 77c.@78½c., from depot and afloat, chiefly at 77c.@78½c. afloat. The export clearances have been 126,757 bbls. Flour, 166,285 bushels Wheat, 19,290 bushels Corn and 12,744 bushels Rye. The *Albany Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville between noon on Thursday and noon on Friday, covered 19 loads of Wheat, 14 of Lumber, 10 of Coal, 1 each of Oats and Staves, 2 of Corn, and 1 each of Flour and Rye. List of boats which passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 P. M., June 18, 1869:"

Lumber, &c.—Atlanta, Corning; Hiram & Post, Salina; Sabbath Keeper No. 1, Oswego; Will All Northrup, Lyons Falls; A. G. Elmer, Buffalo; L. L. Lull, Lockport; Richard [illegible], Buffalo; Cordelia, Buffalo; George D. Little, Buffalo; Wm. Avery, Oswego; M. C. Walworth, Oswego; Florence, Buffalo.

Wheat—Geo. M. King, Oswego; Smith Betts, Oswego; James Nixon, Buffalo; Pierre L. Pierce, Buffalo; Ham Hartwick, Buffalo; J. W. Lansdown, Buffalo; River Queen, Buffalo; Kitty Davis, Buffalo; Hattie Miller, Buffalo; Warrior, Buffalo; C. A. Pool, Buffalo; Security, Buffalo; Horace Seymour, Buffalo; Magic, Buffalo; J. W. Booth, Buffalo; C. H. Gifford, Buffalo; Amelia A. Curtiss, Buffalo; J. J. Braybogle, Lockport; Isaac Wessels, Glen; E. H. Shepard, Oswego.

Staves—Robt. Gere, Buffalo; A. R. Conrad, Buffalo; Monitor, Tonawanda.

Mixed—S. F. Phelps, Rome; Horace White, Oswego.

Coal—Willie, Geneva; F. B. No. 8, Watkins; Colonel M. Cochran, Geneva; G. H. Cotman, Watkins; F. B. No. 4, Seneca Lake; Paul Boyd, Seneca Lake; Morris Run No. 50, Geneva; F. B. No. 10, Seneca Lake; F. B. No. 18, Seneca Lake; John W. Beck, Buffalo.

Oats—Lady Washington, Buffalo; David C. Mink, Buffalo.

Corn—E. W. Cummings, Buffalo; Woodbine, Buffalo.

Rye—Lizzie, Rome.

HAY—Bale Hay has been salable and steady at from 85c.@95c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw rules quiet at 90c.@$1 10 for Long and Short, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request, partly for export, at uniform rates, including American at 5c.@10c. for New, and 9c.@26c. for Old ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 5c.@10c.; Eastern, 5c.@8c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@6c.; Michigan, 5c.@6c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@9c. ⅌ lb. The export clearances have been 240 bales.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 51,641 Hides; sales, 75,350 Hides and 40 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & CO., 1,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@21 lbs., 22c.@22¼c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 21 lbs., private terms; 200 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 21 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Entre Rios, 22 lbs., 22c., gold, usual selection; 1,250 Dry Entre Rios, Seconds, 21 lbs., 19¼c., gold, usual selection; 14,400 Dry Cordova, 20¼ lbs., 19¼c., gold, usual selection; 1,500 Dry Cordova, Seconds, 21 lbs., 17¼c.@12¼c., gold, usual selection; 10,300 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., 21c., gold, usual selection; 700 Dry Rio Grande, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,600 Dry California, 20¼ lbs., private terms; 700 Dry Vera Cruz, 20 lbs., private terms; 9,000 Dry Bogota, 20 lbs., 19@19¼c., gold, as they run; 1,800 Dry Sisal and Tobacco, 20 lbs., private terms; 400 Dry Central American, 12 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Dry Central American, 22 lbs., 17c., gold, as they run; 300 Dry Mexican Kips, 12 lbs., 18c., gold; 500 Dry West Indies, 12 lbs., private terms; 3,600 Dry Sierra Leone, to arrive, 10 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry West Indies, 19 lbs., private terms; 3,600 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 63 lbs., 11¼c.@12¼c., gold, usual selection; 3,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 57 lbs., private terms; 4,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, part to arrive, private terms; 3,600 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 57 lbs., 11¼c.@12¼c., gold, usual selection; 200 Dry and Salted Texas, 70@72 lbs., 11¼c.; 150 Wet Salted Savannah, 44 lbs., 12¼c., currency; 400 City Slaughter, 10¼c.; 200 Wet Salted Texas, private terms; 40 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 18 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 158,800 Hides, same time last year, 116,500—year before, 100,700; as follows: 84,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Entre Rios, Rio Grande, Buenos Ayres, Corientes, &c., 20,000 Dry Montevideo; 4,000 Dry Rio Grande; 1,600 Dry California; 3,500 Dry Porto Cabello; 5,500 Dry Central American; 8,500 Dry Bogota and Savanilla; 5,500 Dry and Salted Mexican; 7,500 Dry and Salted Texas; 12,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, (from Europe;) 500 Wet and Salted California.

LEATHER—Sole is in reduced supply and active request at rising prices. The week's receipts have been about 87,000 sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 29c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 46c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 46c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30¼c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30¼c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31¼c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.@31¼c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 29¼c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29¼c.@30¼c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29¼c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 28¼c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in Rough, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Light, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Middle, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Heavy, 38c.@40c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—No business of moment has been transacted to-day; prices remain as last quoted, in all instances, including Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@50c., Cuba at 35c.@50c., New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ⅌ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ⅌ gallon	—@—	25c.@34c.
Cuba Clayed, ⅌ gallon	37c.@42c.	35c.@36c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	31c.@34c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	40c.@50c.
Porto Rico, ⅌ gallon	—@—	50c.@75c.
English Islands, ⅌ gallon	—@—	46c.@55c.
New-Orleans, ⅌ gallon	—@—	70c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—The market has been quoted heavy and easier for Spirits Turpentine on the basis of 41¼c.@42c. for merchantable, and 41¼c.@42c. in shipping order ⅌ gallon, with sales reported of 1,180 bbls. at our quotations, including 1,000 bbls. shipping at 41¼c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts amounted to 50 bbls. and the export clearances to 39 bbls. We have had no movements of importance for Tar or Crude Turpentine. Rosin has been quiet to-day and we hear only of small sales for current trade at previous quotations. The receipts of Rosin were 2,651 bbls.; export clearances, 2,261 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 41¼c.@42c., chiefly at 41¼c.@42c. ⅌ gallon; Rosin at $2 15@$2 20 for Strained, and $2 20@$2 25 for Good Strained, including shipping, ⅌ 280 lbs.; Crude at $3 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Rosin at $2 30@$5 ⅌ bbl., for from No. 2 up to fine and very choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 20; Pitch at $3 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue very quiet, but steady at previous prices, including Crude Whale at $1 02; Bleached Whale at $1 05; Crude Sperm at $1 65; Unbleached Sperm at $1 80; Lard Oil at $1 05; Linseed at 93c.@95c.; Linseed at 94c.@96c. ⅌ gallon, in casks and barrels. Olive at $1 30@$1 50 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been tame to-day. The offerings of oil have been light, and more steadiness has been noted in prices, but the dealings have been on a restricted scale. Crude in bulk has been quoted at 16½c. and in shipping order at 23¼c. ⅌ gallon, but no important transactions were reported for immediate delivery. For all June delivery, the current quotations were 16c. and 22c., respectively, in bulk and shipping order. Empty barrels for Crude Oil were quoted at $2 25 each, for present and June delivery. There were no receipts of Crude acknowledged here; and 900 bbls. were received at Philadelphia. No export clearances reported. Refined Oil was in moderate request, partly for export. Standard White, for present delivery, was quoted at 33c.; and for June delivery, at 32¼c.; chiefly at 33¼c. ⅌ gallon. Sales 1,000 bbls. Standard White, for present delivery, at 33c., and 1,000 bbls. Standard White, June delivery, part at 32¼c.; chiefly at 33¼c. and 33¼c. ⅌ gallon. For July delivery we quote Standard White at 33c.; for August and September, 34c.@34¼c. ⅌ gallon. Sales 3,000 bbls. for July, August and September delivery. Empty barrels for refining were quoted at $2 42. Cases of Standard White were quoted at 33c., and Prime White at 36¼c. ⅌ gallon. In the Philadelphia market we heard of very little trade, and the nominal quotations for Standard White there were 32¼c. for present and 31¼c.@32c. for June, and 33c.@33¼c. ⅌ gallon for July delivery. A sale of 1,000 bbls. Standard White, for July delivery, was reported at 31½c.; 1,000 bbls. for July, 1,000 for August at 32c.; and three months at 33c.@34¼c.; September, 33c.@35c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil were 2,551 bbls. at Philadelphia, 1,174 bbls. Refined. The export clearances were 125,774 gallons Refined, by the ship *Reichstag*, for Hamburg; and 68,381 gallons by the brig *Neponset*, for Oporto. Naphtha was quoted steady but quiet at 10c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request, and depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., in lots, at $32 50@$32 75, closing weak at about $32 87 for New Mess; $26 50@$27 for Old Mess; $28 12½@$28 50 for Prime Mess, and $26 for Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. For July, 500 bbls. New Mess, buyer June, on private terms, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request at former and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 465 packages at 13¼c.@14¼c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 15¾c.@16¼c. ⅌ lb. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been in moderate demand at previous rates. Sales 150 boxes, including various cuts, at 16¼c.@17c. ⅌ lb. Lard is quiet and rather heavy, Sales have been reported since our last of 425 tierces and barrels at 18c.@19¾c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, closing at 18¾c. for City, and 19¼c.@20c. for Prime Steam, ⅌ lb. Beef is in moderate request at from $11@$12 50 for Plain Mess, and $13@$16 for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl., for the range of barreled Mess Beef; reported, 300 bbls. Tierce Beef is very quiet and somewhat nominal, including New Prime Mess at $20@$22 ; India Mess at $26@$28 ⅌ tierces. Beef Hams continue in good demand at $30@$35 ⅌ bbl. Butter and Cheese continue in good demand.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ⅌ lb.	34c.@36c.
State firkins, Light Colored, ⅌ lb.	30c.@33c.
Western Reserve firkins, Full Yellow, ⅌ lb.	28c.@30c.
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ⅌ lb.	32c.@35c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	33c.@36c.
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ⅌ lb.	35c.@38c.
Western, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	22c.@26c.
State and Western, Common, ⅌ lb.	20c.@22c.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ⅌ lb.	19c.@20c.
Factories, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	16c.@19c.
Factories, common, ⅌ lb.	12c.@15c.
Factories, skimmed, ⅌ lb.	9c.@12c.
Farm Dairies, extra, ⅌ lb.	16c.@18c.
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	14c.@15c.

SUGARS—A very light business has been reported to-day for refining qualities, and prices remain as last quoted, including Cuba at 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Sales 500 hhds. Cuba, Demarara, &c., at from 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., and 300 boxes Havana at 11¼c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., and 30 bags Manila, private terms. Refined Sugars have been moderately dealt in at previous prices. Sales 680 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., have been in good demand for grocery grades at steady prices, including Cuba at 11¼c.@14¼c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico, grocery grades ranged from 12¼c.@14c. ⅌ lb. Sales for No. 12 Box Sugar, 14¼c.@15¼c. for No. 15 do. ⅌ lb. We quote Raw Sugar at our previous figures. We also quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¼c.@13¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13¼c.@13¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 to 20, at 13¼c.@14¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 21 to 24, at 14¼c.@15c.; Boxes and Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¼c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb. Muscovado, Current Clayed and Centrifugal, &c., 12¼c.@14¼c. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand for grades, 14¼c.@16c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 75,000 lbs. at 12c.@12¼c., chiefly at 12¼c. ⅌ lb. Stearine at 18c.@18¼c. ⅌ lb. Oleo-margarine at 15c.@15¼c. ⅌ lb. The export clearances include 400,000 lbs. Tallow.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand at $1 03@$1 04 ⅌ gallon; sales 200 bbls., against receipts of 269 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The advanced claims of shipowners have checked business. For Liverpool there were taken 17,000 bushels Grain, at 7¼d. ⅌ bushel, in ship's bags; and 7,500 bushels Wheat at 7¼d. ⅌ bushel. For London, 85 hhds. Tobacco at 30s. ⅌ hhd. [illegible] 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY,
Have just received an invoice of
Llama Sacques
IN NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.

BARGAINS IN BAREGES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 21,
500 PIECES
BROCHE AND PLAID GRENADINE BAREGES,
AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

REDUCTION IN
SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer the balance of their rich stock of
GRENADINES, GAZE DE SOIES,
GAZE CHAMBRAIS,
SATIN AND SILK STRIPES,
BAREGE ROBES, CREPE MARETZ ROBES,
BAREGES AND GRENADINE BAREGES,
PARIS ORGANDIES, JACONETS,
&c., &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
PREVIOUS TO TAKING THEIR HALF-YEARLY INVENTORY.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
FOR GENTLEMEN AND YOUTHS.
READY-MADE WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS,
EMBROIDERED AND FRENCH BOSOMS;
LINEN AND JEAN PANTALOON-CUT DRAWERS;
THE LATEST STYLES LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.
HOSIERY AND UNDER GARMENTS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND QUALITY.
SILK AND ZEPHYR TIES, SCARFS AND CRAVATS.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE SASHES AND SASH RIBBONS;
KID, SILK AND LISLE-THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS;
FRENCH FLANNEL TRAVELING SHIRTS,
SUN AND RAIN UMBRELLAS,
&c., &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

AT E. RIDLEY'S,

New French Flowers, from several steamers, ready to-day.

White, all boiled and Gro Grain Ribbons, every width; also, full lines of rich Sash Ribbons, ALL COLORS. Everything in Ribbons cheap.

Also, Silks, Satins, Colored and Black Crapes, Real and Millinery Laces, Embroideries, Collars, Cuffs, Ladies' Neck Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Trimmings, Buttons. Bargains in Silk Fringes, LARGE ASSORTMENT. Cheap goods in every department throughout the establishment.

JOBBING-ROOM UP STAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand; Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT E. RIDLEY'S,

ANOTHER REDUCTION ON STRAW GOODS.

Several lots of White, Black and Colored Hats, suitable for schools and picnics, running from 5 cents to 50 cents.

Shade Hats, extra size, 50 cents and upward.

Neapolitan Hair Turbans, all the leading shapes, 75 cents, $1, $1 25.

Thousands of Hats and Bonnets in cocoa, cactus, leather, fancy materials, EVERY DESIRABLE SHAPE, 50, 63 and 75 cents.

Boys' Hats, 44, 50, 56, 75 cents and upward, all below market value.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT E. RIDLEY'S,
PARASOL DEPARTMENT,
LOWER PRICES TO-DAY.

Misses' Parasols, good qualities, 60, 65, 70 cents each.

Ruffled, several hundreds, at 90 cents each.

About 1,000 varieties, comprising Sun Umbrellas, beaded, ruffled, plain and lined, both large and small, at $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75 each.

Hundreds of Pongees, at $1, $1 25, $1 50 each.

Large size Pongees, lined, all colors, $1 75 each.

BARGAINS IN YANKEE NOTIONS.

Specialties—Satchels, 75 cents, $1, $1 25, $1 50 each.

Thousands of Fans, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 cents. Examine.

Several lines of Corsets, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90 cents each. Cheap.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

THE GRANDS MAGASINS DE LA PAIX.—The great Parisian event is the establishment of the Grands Magasins de la Paix—the finest house in the world—which has just been effected in the richest quarter of Paris, Rues Réaumur, Michodière, Choiseul and Monsigny, between the Bourse and the New Opera. An immense assortment of the newest fashions, silk goods, lace, cashmeres, dresses, ready-made articles, fancy fabrics, &c., on sale at unprecedentedly low prices.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
The largest stock in the City.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OPTHALMIC AND AURAL INSTITUTE,
NO. 46 EAST 12TH-ST., BROADWAY.
Dispensary for Eye and Ear diseases; open from 1 to 2 o'clock daily.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 should bear in mind that their claims for clothing and arms must be presented to the Adjutant-General on or before the 1st of July, to insure their share of the appropriation made by the Legislature. Call on Gen. H. RAYMOND, No. 4 City Hall-place.

THE CELEBRATED "ENDLESS Match" is now better and cheaper. For circulars and full particulars address J. H. TENNENT & CO., Sole Agents and Proprietors, No. 221 Pearl-st., N. Y.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY—A GOOD cook and baker to assist in the washing and ironing, and understand the care of milk and butter; wages $15. Call at No. 34 4th-av., between 11 and 1, where the lady may be seen.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF a white goods department in an importing house; must understand his business and have a good connexion. Address H. and C., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUATIONS, all experienced and respectable girls and women, all nations and work; excellent cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, housekeepers, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS WANTED.—Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, housekeepers, and for girls lately landed; no charge till engaged; at CARPENTER'S old established Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

ALL SERVANTS WISHING SITUATIONS immediately can be suited at BEDELL'S, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av. and 25th-st., viz.: Ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids and girls for general housework.

A THOUSAND GIRLS, MORE OR less, hired last week at the magnificent office No. 4 6th-av., above 10th-st. Wanted, 200 houseworkers, cooks, chambermaids.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE NOURRICE, DE bonnes references, demande une place pour soigner des infantes, pas plus jeunes. S'addresser No. 8 West 24th-rue.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE HURRICANE PATENT LANTERN COMPANY, plaintiff, against GEORGE M. DAVENPORT and WILLIAM B. ROGERSON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the County Clerk's office of Kings County, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 19 William-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and fifty-eight (658-100) dollars, with interest from the 23d day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 23, 1869.
GEORGE C. BLANKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint above mentioned was filed in said Clerk's office on the 29th day of May, 1869.
GEORGE C. BLANKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman in a gentleman's family; no objection to the country; understands cooking in all its branches, and can take entire charge of the kitchen; would do the marketing if required; best references. Can be seen until suited at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking, French, English and German; also all kinds of baking; willing to take the entire charge of the kitchen, if required, and go in the country; understands marketing; reference from present employer. Call at No. 26 West 35th-st., near 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 16 East 38th-st. Call from 9 until 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing-machines; is willing to go out by the day, week or month. Call for two days at No. 813 (new number) near 40th-st., 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant woman a situation as an experienced cook; understands meats and pastries; is a good bread and biscuit baker; City or country; good references. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as professed cook; is a good baker; will assist with the coarse washing if required; no objection to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 222 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing if required; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 218 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as a superior cook; understands boning, larding, ice-cream, jellies, &c.; is a good baker; would go to any part of the country; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young Protestant woman as laundress; understands her business well; refers to her last place, where she lived over three years. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMstress and plain dressmaker; is an excellent workwoman; understands her business fully; country preferred, or would work by the day; has a sewing machine. Call at No. 333 6th-av., up stairs, near 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman in a small private family, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread; good City reference. Apply at No. 321 West 25th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., (new No. 335,) situations, in City and country, for a large number of cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, &c.; also, young girls and those landed lately.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman; is an excellent cook and baker; is willing to assist with washing; best of reference; no objections to country. Apply for two days at No. 509 East 11th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE nurse; will take charge of one or more children or full charge of an infant from the monthly nurse; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 259 6th-av., near 16th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is respectful, economical and neat; City or country; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as child's nurse, to go in the country with a private family; City reference. Call for two days at No. 163 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan woman as lady's maid; has good reference; or would take the situation of infant's nurse. Apply at No. 22 Spring-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS housekeeper, nurse to an invalid lady, plain sewing, or any light employment, not menial; good reference. Address H. M., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and waitress; has best of City reference. Call at No 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 215 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse; can give good testimonials. Can be seen at No. 152 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD ENGlish nurse to go to Europe with a family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 157 West 13th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

WET NURSES—WELL-RECOMMENDED nurses for the sick can constantly be found at Mrs. HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, No. 5 6th-st., third house from Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

TO EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF GOOD SERVANTS IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—NOTICE.—They can be supplied with American, English, Welsh, French, Scotch, German, Irish, Protestants and others, as competent housekeepers, ladies' maids and nurses to travel; also, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, and family seamstresses; first-class cooks, linen and store-room women, pantry-cleaning and kitchen girls, good plain cooks, and smart girls for general housework, with good references, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 107 4th-av., new number 109.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CApable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st., corner Bowery.

A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WANTS to take care of a gentleman's house in absence of family, or tenement housekeeper; good reference. Apply at No. 45 3d-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A STEADY RESPECTABLE Protestant Englishman, a situation in City or country; will be found a most desirable man where trust might be reposed; understands farming in all its branches; can raise all kinds of stock necessary on a gentleman's place. Apply at No. 371 Atlantic-st., between Hoyt and Bond sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman in a private family; would be willing to go a short distance in the country, and, if required, would assist in taking care of a garden; best of reference can be given. Address No. 75 Henry-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A situation for his coachman, who is a thorough practical man in the care of good stock, &c.; will be found a valuable servant in every particular in that capacity. Address J. B. C. ENGLISH, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; would make himself generally useful; has first-class references. Address THOMAS, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Englishman, of long experience; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good City and country driver; best reference. Address C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as groom and coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and who left his place on account of his boss selling out. Apply at or address to J. F., No. 30 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom, by a respectable young man, in City or country; understands his business thoroughly and is well recommended by former employers. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a sober, honest and industrious married man; has over two years' reference from his employer; a good milker of cows. Address for two days, M. C., No. 412 East 15th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as a competent waiter; understands his duties perfectly; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av. and 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business, and has best City references. Can be seen at private stable, No. 122 West 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR MAN AND wife on a farm or gentleman's place, the wife as cook and laundress or general servant; the man as coachman, gardener or farm-hand; are highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, a situation as coachman and groom, waiter in a private family, saloon or hotel, or porter in a store; has the best City references for honesty and efficiency. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single American man; understands his business and has the very best of references. Address C. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, and willing to work in the garden, by a German Protestant; the country preferred; good reference. Address S. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an Englishman; married, no family; best City reference. Call or address R. H., at the harness store, No. 436 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITuation as coachman and groom; is willing to take care of a garden; well recommended from the last employment. Address G. K., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAD, (RESIDING with his parents,) a situation in a shipping, commission house, insurance office or banking house; writes a good hand, and is quick and correct at figures; the best of City references given. Address EDGAR, care of Messrs. J. Hooper & Co., No. 41 Park-row.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
EAST LYNNE. Principal character by Miss Lucille Western.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
DORA. Principal characters by Mr. Robinson, Mr. Vandenhoff, Miss Price and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Marshal SERRANO, yesterday, took the oath of office as Regent of Spain. In his address on the occasion he promised to respect the Constitution and the liberties of the Spanish people.

A partisan of the Ex-Queen, General PEZUELA, has been arrested, and will probably be exiled to the Canaries. A conspiracy in favor of ISABELLA has been discovered in Granada.

The *Great Eastern* has gone to Brest, France, from which port she will shortly sail on her cable-laying expedition.

Marshal SERRANO'S new Cabinet is announced as follows: PRIM, War and President of the Ministry; SILVELA, Secretary of State; HERRERA GRACE, Justice. The new Ministers were presented to the Cortes on Saturday, on which occasion PRIM said the Government would observe all the provisions of the Constitution, and would exact equal respect for them from the nation.

The resolutions offered in the Cortes, condemning the presence of the Duke DE MONTPENSIER in Spain, have been rejected. PRIM opposed them, arguing that the Duke had a right to dwell in any part of the country. But the Republicans have determined to force the Duc de MONTPENSIER to quit Spain.

Of the thousand prisoners who were arrested in France during the recent election troubles, eight hundred have been discharged, and two hundred are still kept in confinement. In Paris the funeral of the rioters who were killed was largely attended, but there was no disorder.

In the House of Lords the Irish Church bill was under discussion until 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, when it was passed to a second reading amid great excitement. The Prince of WALES and the Duke of CAMBRIDGE were among the crowd of spectators in the galleries. The *Times* declares this to be a triumph for the power of public opinion, and the machinery of the Constitution.

The House of Commons has virtually rejected the new commercial treaty with France.

The King of Greece on Saturday opened the sessions of the New Chambers with a speech, in which he said it was the intention of the nation to fulfill all monetary obligations, and therefore a further development of her resources was desirable. With this object he proposed the cutting of a ship canal through the Isthmus of Corinth.

AUSTRALIA.

A number of members of the Colonial Parliament have been expelled for alleged bribery; but the people do not appear to believe the charges and have reëlected them.

GENERAL.

Political matters seem to be again awaking considerable interest throughout the State of Virginia. The contest in the ensuing elections promises to be very lively and interesting.

The case of LEWIS H. DOUGLASS, the colored printer in the Government Printing Office at Washington, again came up before Typographical Union No. 101 of that city, on Saturday night. A majority of the Committee on Nominations reported in favor of admitting him to the Union, and a minority against. Amid a good deal of confusion the minority report was laid on the table, and the meeting adjourned without acting on the other.

A Mme. KENYON, one of the riders in Robinson's Circus, exhibiting in Allegheny, Penn., met with quite a serious accident on Friday. She was about jumping through one of the paper hoops, when her clothing caught on the hoop and she was thrown violently to the ground, striking on her head and breast. She was quite painfully injured, and had to be carried from the ring.

General LOGAN has addressed a long letter to the Secretary of War, urging the complete carrying out of the improvements proposed in the Illinois River.

The Boston Peace Jubilee closed on Saturday with the concert by the children of the public schools. The closing piece was "Old Hundred," and was sung by the audience and children together. After the concert, the members of the orchestra presented Mr. GILMORE with a gold watch and chain.

Reports from various parts of California have been received of the rapid progress of rust in wheat and barley crops. The damage is most considerable in the coast counties, where heavy fogs have prevailed for weeks past. Although the accounts represent that the rust is not general, the mischief is more serious than anticipated.

The steamship *Great Republic*, from Hong Kong, May 19, and Yokohama, 29th, arrived at San Francisco yesterday. She brought a number of passengers for this City, and considerable merchandise. Her passengers numbered 1,300; of these 1,200 were Chinese.

The tannery of ALLING BROTHERS, of Rochester, N. Y., situated at Campbelltown, on the Erie Railway, five miles from Corning, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. The loss has not been ascertained; insurance, $12,000.

The funeral of FREDERICK SEYMOUR, late Governor of British Columbia, took place June 16 at Esquimalt, Vancouver's Island. Sir JAS. DOUGLAS, Chief Justice NEEDHAM, and Captains EDIE and MIST, of the Royal Navy, acted as pall-bearers. The entire population of Victoria attended the funeral. Military salutes and minute guns from the war vessels were fired. Mr. MUSGROVE, of Newfoundland, who has been appointed Governor of British Columbia, will leave England immediately for Victoria.

The President is expected in Washington to-day, and nearly all the Cabinet before the middle of the week. It is stated that the Cuban question will be considered at the next Cabinet meeting, and some definite policy decided upon.

Disturbances are reported in Mississippi. Lawless men are becoming so troublesome in certain portions of the State, that military measures have been taken to check them.

I. C. PARKINSON has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Third Congressional District of Alabama. He is a Northerner, and settled in Alabama in 1866.

Vice-President COLFAX is expected at Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday. He will have a reception at the residence of PLINY JEWELL, father of Governor JEWELL.

A negro named CYRUS COACHMAN was hanged in Charleston, S. C., on Friday, for the murder of ROBERT P. SUGGS, a white man, in January last. The Sheriff, the ministers who officiated, and nearly all the guards were colored.

Chief Justice CHASE leaves Raleigh to-day for Richmond.

Rev. E. R. KEYES, a prominent German of the New-York Methodist Conference, having renounced the doctrine of that Church, addressed an immense audience in the Swedenborgian Church, in Poughkeepsie, yesterday, explaining the cause of his conversion to the latter Church. His course has created a profound sensation.

The steamer *Cricket*, from Key West, to New-York, went ashore on St. Augustine (Fla.) Bar on the 14th and is a total loss.

By the carelessness of the engineer of a freight train, named RYAN, an immense destruction of property was caused on the Erie Railroad, on Saturday night. The bridge over the Passaic River was opened to admit the passage of a schooner; the engineer failed to notice this fact, and as a consequence, an engine, tender, and fourteen cars were precipitated through the opening into the river. Fortunately no lives were lost.

A farmer named JACOB SETTLEMOYER, living near Wilmore, Cambria County, Penn., was killed a few days ago by one of a party of drunken young fellows, at a "bark-peeling" which his neighbors had got up for his benefit, he having recently lost a horse.

Two men, known as "Monte Bill" and PAUL WILSON, got into a fight in gambling saloon in Sheridan, Kansas, recently, over a game, when WILSON drew a pistol and shot "Monte Bill" dead. In the confusion that followed the murderer escaped.

A little girl aged seven years, the daughter of WILLIAM H. DAVIS, of Janelew, West Virginia, was shot and dangerously wounded a few days ago by a boy a year older, son of a Mr. SHUTTLESWORTH, of the same place. The boy had got hold of a gun about the house which happened to be loaded. The girl received fourteen shots in the neighborhood of her right shoulder.

Terminating Rebel Disfranchisement.

The question of putting an end to the present suffrage disabilities of those connected with the rebellion is engaging attention more and more throughout the country. In some of the leading Southern States, like Virginia and Tennessee, it has become one of the principal political issues. Influential Southerners of the most diverse party connections and personal antecedents, from General ROBERT E. LEE to Parson BROWNLOW, are taking the ground that the time has come when there should no longer be a proscribed class before the ballot-box. The growing prevalence of the same spirit in the Northern political counsels is manifest to every observer.

The fact is that the first intense, impulsive, indiscriminating heat against the rebellion and all concerned in it has given place with the lapse of time, to cooler, calmer thinking. The treatment of the conquered rebels is now weighed with more regard to the true interests of the whole country. Opinions upon it are shaped less by private feeling and more by considerations of sound public policy.

Among the Union men of the South—even the Radical portion of them—there is a perception of a bad anomaly in a state of things under which the highest prerogative of citizenship is denied to thousands of the most wealthy, intelligent and virtuous; while it is freely exercised by tens of thousands who have lived all their lives until very lately in the most debasing slavery and benighted ignorance.

The Radicals of the North, too, are growing more sensible of this incongruity. It is hard for them to keep up their old cry of "manhood suffrage," and make the application stop short of the white race. If their principle is worth anything at all, its validity is absolute, and its application must be universal. It has come to this—as every thinking man foreknew from the outset—that the Radicals cannot nourish their resentments against the Southern white man, except at the expense of the "impartial, equal right" platform, the abstract justice of which was all that ever gave them any standing-place in the politics of the country. Thus it is that the very class of Northern politicians who have been most implacable toward the South are preparing to yield something, from the sheer necessity of keeping a square and clear position before the people.

Withal, there is something in this permanent proscription that is calculated to make it unpopular, without any reference to party divisions. It is essentially un-American—opposed to the whole spirit of our institutions, and to the fundamental principles of our Government. There is not a monarchical rule in Europe which has not its long list of *proscrits*—men who have been outlawed all their lives for some kind of insubordination. This persecution is in perfect harmony with a system which lives and has its being only in brute force, and knows no such thing as an inherent personal right. But we live in a Republic which professes to be sustained purely by the "consent of the governed," and which declares certain natural rights "inalienable." That cannot be called a government of the people from the privileges of which a considerable fraction of the people, for any cause, are excluded. To impose taxation and all the other burdens of Government upon any person, while depriving him of representation and all the benefits of Government, has been to the American mind, from the beginning, the very essence of tyranny. The very love for constitutional law which impelled the great majority to fight the rebellion with such good heart, makes it all the harder to follow up the conquered rebellion with pains and penalties so alien to the Constitution.

It may be allowed that disfranchisement, with its attendant "iron-clad oath," for a time served some good purpose. But that is really no argument for their continuance. There is no reason in persistently keeping up an extreme medicine in advanced convalescence, simply because it did some good at a more dangerous stage of the disease. Everybody knows that the time must come when the extreme resort must be discontinued, or the patient be the worse for it. For a while, after the overthrow of the rebellion, the Southern temper was so hot and vindictive with disappointment that it was easily moved to evil by its old leaders, and reconstruction was thereby greatly hindered, until it became palpable that these leaders must somehow be hampered and disabled, or disorder rage indefinitely. Therefore these temporary disabilities were temporarily imposed; and with good effect. The irritation of the masses, left without this stimulus, presently gave way to sober thought, and it gradually became clear to the whole Southern mind that it was best to forget the past, and be on good terms once more with the old Government. This feeling grew until the rebellion was no longer spoken of or thought of by any class, except as "*the lost cause.*" And to-day scarcely a trace of the old rebellious spirit ventures to show itself anywhere. Practically, the South is now just as clear as the North of any purpose to organize resistance against Federal authority. The suspension of *habeas corpus*, which the Northern people were made to feel during the war, would be scarcely more out of time, if revived now, than are these civil disabilities, still visited upon the South. The rebellion has forever passed, and with it should pass forever away from both parts of the country the last glimmering of its cruel necessities.

If there was any significance in the last Presidential election, it was just this which the people of both sections pronounced for, in uniting as they so generally did upon General GRANT, with his watchword—"Let us have Peace." The peace that was then voted was no hollow pretext, or sham affair. It was honest, heartfelt peace, springing from a sense of common brotherhood and common interest—a peace sought and found in its natural course, laid in liberal forgiving sentiments, and in principles purely pacific, as far removed as the poles from all intolerance and proscription. Despite of the opposition of the few malignants on either side, it will yet be the glory of this Administration to fulfill its assigned work, by making this peace a genuine and grand reality.

Last Words.

It is befitting that, on the day when we are called upon to pay the last sad honors to our departed friend and chief, we should lay before the readers of the TIMES the words of regret, of condolence and of appreciation which the announcement of his untimely death has evoked in every part of the country. Our readers will be gratified to see how general is the desire to do justice to Mr. RAYMOND'S memory as a public man. The voice of criticism is not, indeed, hushed; but those who differed most widely with him on political questions, now hasten to acknowledge the sincerity of his purposes and the lofty purity of his motives. On one point especially some of our contemporaries dwell, with just weight,—his firm, wise, hopeful and courageous course during the war. The service he performed at the crisis of the country's fate is fittingly acknowledged, even by those journals that find most to censure in his subsequent political career; as the Syracuse *Standard* checks its criticism to say:

> "When many of the earnest gazers upon the troubled horizon saw only clouds of doubt, the TIMES pierced the murky covering and revealed the sun of hope still shining. When distrust assailed the Administration, it stood behind it a sure rock of defence. It nerved the timid Unionist while it defied the bold Secessionist. It asked no quarter from the nation's foes and it gave none. In all the words of censure which are laid upon the grave of HENRY J. RAYMOND, let not his efforts in defence of our nationality be forgotten. Let the memory of them bloom a perennial plant above his tomb."

The readers of the TIMES know well how fully this tribute is deserved. No higher panegyric could be pronounced over the grave of any man, and of no one could it be more truly said than of Mr. RAYMOND. His memory needs no other defence than his own record, as an editor and as a public man, impartially scrutinized; and as the clouds of party feeling pass away, and his views and actions stand more clearly revealed in their relations to parties and events, the country will more truly feel that in losing Mr. RAYMOND it has lost a man whose constant endeavor was to promote the general good.

The Georgia Decision.

It were too much, perhaps, to expect very cordial acquiescence in the decision just rendered by the Supreme Court of Georgia, by politicians who have urged the exclusion of colored citizens from office and from the Legislature. The judicial interpretation of the local law, as governed by the provisions of the new Constitution and the terms of the Fourteenth Amendment, conflicts too directly with the position assumed by the Democrats of the State, to be accepted with a very good grace. And yet there is no escaping the result. The right of the negro to office has been affirmed by the recognized authority, and sensible men will make no attempt to evade or resist its application.

If the Augusta *Constitutionalist* represents any constituency, however, there are politicians in Georgia to whom no settlement involving the political equality of the races is even tolerable. Thus the Augusta journalist insists that it is in the power of the present Legislature, by whom negro members were expelled, to enact the ineligibility of the negro to office. "What is to prevent the Legislature," the *Constitutionalist* asks, "from repealing that part of the Code which invests all citizens with a right to office, "and then passing a law prohibiting the negro from holding any State office?"

As to the restoration of the expelled members to their seats in the Legislature, it is boldly declared that the decision has no effect. We pointed out the other day that at the time of the expulsion its noisiest advocates met the proposal to leave the question to the Supreme Court with an assertion of the absolute right of each House to be the sole judge of the qualifications of its members. This view now reappears. "No other Court can control that judicial judgment in the matter," remarks the *Constitutionalist*:

> "So. the result of this Supreme Court decision comes to this: WHITE, and the few other negroes elected to office have temporary authority to hold their positions. The negroes elected to the General Assembly cannot get back, because the Supreme Court has nothing to do in their cases, judgment in the matter resting solely with the two Houses. If the General Assembly should repeal the debatable statutes of the Code presumed to have a bearing upon this matter, the vexed question would be put beyond dispute, and Georgia still stand as a State governed by white men, BROWN and MCCAY to the contrary notwithstanding."

We trust that these foolish suggestions will be disregarded by those to whom they are addressed. They are pregnant with mischief to the State, because incompatible with that pacific settlement of outstanding causes of controversy in the accomplishment of which all classes are deeply interested.

The only pretext for the exclusion of negroes from the Legislature and from local office has been an alleged difference of interpretation of the State Constitution and Code. The reasonableness of an interpretation which saw barriers to office-holding, while admitting that none existed to the exercise of the suffrage, was never apparent. But at least it was presented with a profession of good faith. The Supreme Court was the proper tribunal for disposing of the question, and by its dictum all men not intent upon fomenting discord will abide. The Legislature may indeed fall back upon its exclusive authority over the qualifications of its members, and may pass a law making color a ground of ineligibility to office. These steps are of course possible. But their injustice and inexpediency are so apparent that only demagogues will venture to recommend them. For instead of allowing the judgment of the Court to heal irritating sores and reëstablish harmony between the action of the State and the purposes of the National Government, they will, by the proposed procedure, multiply the causes of contention and strengthen the hands of those who urge a renewal of Congressional interference. It was bad enough that members were expelled under a pretended regard for law. To persist in the wrong after it has been judicially shown that the law warrants no such interpretation, and, still more, to enact a law in order that a proscription now lacking in the statute-book may be supplied, would be something worse than an error of policy. It would be an act of defiance which would go far toward justifying a fresh exercise of Federal authority.

The opportunity for closing an ugly controversy is one which Georgia should not lose. It may now honorably recede from a position which the apologists of harsh measures have used to some effect, and avert further difficulty without trouble or delay. We hope that moderate and just counsels will prevail in a matter fraught with consequences so seriously affecting the future of the State.

Water and Gas Supply for New-York.

The supply of drinking water in sufficient quantities and gas of good quality for this City are difficult problems, whose early solution is daily becoming highly important. Attention has been called by the Central Park Commissioners to the fact that in a few years more, should the City increase in population and extent in the like proportion of the past decade or two, as without doubt it will, the Croton River will be wholly insufficient to supply New-York City, and other fountains will have to be sought and other costly aqueducts built. Already the necessity of other reservoirs is apparent. Those existing are neither of a capacity nor an elevation sufficient to supply the upper stories of many dwellings in various localities: and as the demand increases this deficiency will naturally be still further felt by those persons living furthest from the reservoirs and at the greater elevations. Lately another difficulty in this matter of the water supply has been discovered in the pollution of the streams supplying Croton River by the erection of gas houses, slaughter pens, and other like establishments on their banks, until with other impurities of older existence, it is a matter of grave doubt as to what we really do drink in our Croton.

Outside of Broadway we have not a decently lighted street in the City, and the brightness at various points and not along its whole length of that principal thoroughfare, is due to the private enterprise of the shopmen and showmen. It is not better lighted by the City authorities than any other of our streets. To be sure, there is no reason why it should be, but there is certainly good reason why all our streets should be much better lighted than they are at present. We pay to the gas monopolists a very high sum for our street lamps, and are entitled to a better light for the money which is paid. It is therefore a matter for congratulation that a new and superior light is being manufactured in this City, and that there is some remote chance that at a future day we shall enjoy its illuminating powers in our streets and houses. A light of ten-fold the brilliancy and power of the present gaslight, at half its cost, is precisely what is needed at this time.

MINOR TOPICS.

The leading article in last Monday's issue of the TIMES, which was from the pen of Mr. RAYMOND, was entitled "General GRANT'S Administration—Public Sentiment in Regard to It." The article was one of his clearest and most vigorous leaders, and attracted a great deal of attention in the Press of the country. In its defence of the conduct of General GRANT thus far, and the action of his Administration, it was discriminating, just and generous. Its position was in keeping with that which its writer has maintained toward President GRANT ever since, through his journal and in Congress, he first mentioned GRANT'S name for the Presidency. In his death, GRANT has lost a supporter who has been strong and consistent from the first to the last, and whose influence, we imagine, has been of a very effective character.

The Wallabout improvement is rapidly approaching completion, and, if properly used, will be a great convenience to the people of Brooklyn and Williamsburg, considerably shortening the route between the two districts. But there is danger that the new road may be perverted to the sole use and pecuniary profit of a street railroad which runs along the new street. The citizens to whom the improvement is most important are fearful that the influence of the railroad company will be exerted to prevent the completion of *the sidewalks for foot passengers*, and thus render it necessary that all crossing Wallabout Bay by this route shall take the cars. This would be a very heavy tax on the people, and one which ought to be resisted by them.

"In plain English," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "we ought never to attach the smallest importance to any speech or declaration of policy which comes to us from the United States." This is said *apropos* of the general expression of American opinion concerning Mr. SUMNER'S *Alabama* speech. Well, it is to a certain extent true. No one man's utterances can ever be taken as the voice of the American people, nor as of any practical importance, unless he be a man intrusted with official power to *act*. We do not recognize here the shades of responsibility which obtain in European Governments, and which invest different men or journals with such modifications of power that their sayings are to be regarded as "official," "semi-official," "almost semi-official," &c., phrases to be seen every day in European journals. When Congress passes a law, or the President issues a proclamation, or one of his Secretaries puts forth an authorized document, it may be regarded as of official import. All other utterances are but a part of public opinion.

The astute but short-sighted Imperialism of France took the trouble a few days ago to suppress an edition of the *International* newspaper because it contained an unpleasant allusion to LOUIS NAPOLEON'S London life. Being missed, the paper was everywhere inquired for, and the offensive paragraph was of course in the mouths of all Paris. Had the journal been permitted to appear and no notice been taken of it, the reminiscence would hardly have been heard of. It is said that the acquisition of wealth makes men stingy. Certainly the acquisition of power often makes them stupidly timid. LOUIS NAPOLEON ought to have learned by this time that his shadow can do him no harm except when he is frightened by it.

The ancient military monarchy of Austria is teaching the nations how fast it is possible for "an old dog" to "learn new tricks." The civil authorities now are forbidden to enforce the sentences of military courts, and the military authorities are prohibited from meddling with citizens, except in matters strictly within their own purview. Indeed, the advancement of Austria from heavy-handed despotism toward real national and individual liberty, since the "sharp, short and decisive" fight with Prussia has been and is one of the most wonderful phenomena of this age of wonders.

The new Government of Spain, having taken to suppressing Republicans and arresting Carlists and Isabellists, would seem to be taking the back track again. The prevention of anarchy and the preservation of order are doubtless very necessary. But suppression is as dangerous a mode of dealing with political as with physical forces; it invites explosion.

The suggestions current in English journals of modifying, enlarging, reducing or utterly abolishing the House of Lords, proceeding as they have *pari passu* with the discussion of the Irish Church bill in that body, will probably feel the effect of their Lordships' action in passing the bill to a second reading. The fact that, despite the powerful opposition which was manifested at first, the majority for the bill became so large as it did, shows that the peers are decidedly susceptible to the pressure of public opinion: and such being the case, their conservative tendencies in legislation will be regarded as a positive advantage.

We relieved our minds the other day on the subject of people's jumping upon the front platforms of street cars, whereby so many, often fatal, accidents occur. It seems almost impertinent to common sense to suggest that jumping off the car is also very dangerous; and especially to say that unless one is desirous of throwing himself along the ground, if he *will* jump, he should jump forward, with the motion of the car. This would seem obvious to the most simple-minded. And yet not a day passes that we do not see full-grown men, and impatient women almost always, stepping from the car platform either straight out from the side or backward, away from the horses, and holding on to the rear brace, too, which is almost sure to twist them to a fall. Will people never learn to look before leaping?

We praise the prudence of Mr. CHEVALIER' who, when he goes up in his balloon, makes very short trips and comes down long before the public mind can be too severely agitated by surmises respecting his safety. We hope he will continue in that prudent course, and, indeed, set aside all notion of changing his tactics and going across the Atlantic. That "air-line" has too broad a gauge to be ventured on by any vehicle so light as a balloon, even with the accompaniment of a canvas raft, capable of inflation in an emergency.

Our yesterday's report of the new oxygen light discovered by M. DU MOTAY was one to interest everybody. All our chemists are delighted with the new light, and we are told that it can be suppled for half the cost of the present illumination. A few weeks will decide the matter. Meantime everything seems to show that the world is benefited by another chemical discovery—one that may yet lead to some important changes in our social system of economics. One of the changes may be a stoppage of that knavish custom of boring holes in the regular gas-meters.

Sir ISAAC NEWTON was in the habit of saying that a thoughtful persistence is capable of effecting the most important discoveries. Certainly Mr. PAINE, of Newark, is persisting, in the matter of his electro-magnetic, which has flurried men's expectations on more than one occasion. He has got his "power" beyond doubt, but the question of its cheapness is yet to be decided. He say a battery of twenty-horse power can be fed with acids and zinc for a dollar a day. He has his new "gasoline" too, in rivalry of DU MOTAY'S oxyhydrogen light. These things are interesting, for the world is never tired of the old text—"Let there be light."

Conspiracy to Murder the Jailer in Canandaigua.

From the Albany Journal, June 19.

We are informed that the United States prisoners confined in jail at Canandaigua entered into a conspiracy to assassinate the keeper of the institution, and then make their escape therefrom. But fortunately the plot was discovered in time by the jailer to enable him to frustrate the designs of those engaged in it. Two of the prisoners who were shackled together, and, of course, occupied the same cell, by some means managed to procure a small saw, with which they managed to saw off the rivets which held the shackles together. This was done during Thursday night, and the plan was arranged for these two prisoners to attack the keeper with the iron shackles, knock his brains out, then take possession of the keys, open the remaining cells, and allow all men a chance to escape.

But the jailer acted more cautiously than usual yesterday morning in opening the cells, and when he reached the cell occupied by the two prisoners who premeditated taking his life, he discovered that the shackles had been removed from their lower limbs. Of course, he did not open the cell until after he had summoned assistance, and then the "nice little job" was spoiled.

CUBA.

Cholera Rampant—More Filibustering Expeditions—Latest News from the Front—War Gossip—That Bruised Soldier—A Spanish Loyal League.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, June 14, 1869.

Events are succeeding each other with alarming rapidity, and it now appears that the squabble is reaching a certain focus and solution—preceded, however, by such scenes of massacre and bloodshed as to astonish all those who until now only knew the Cubans as pliant tools and submissive subjects of the Spaniard. The Cubans have changed, and the Spaniards also; the former for the better, as far as warfare is concerned, and the latter for the worse, in the same respect. Skirmish succeeds skirmish, and the Spanish ranks have been thinning very much. But a new enemy, far more terrible than yellow fever or rifle bullets, has made its reappearance.

THE CHOLERA.

The cholera has broken out with incredible force among the troops at Nuevitas, and other points on the coast, and is already marching with fearful strides toward the interior. The Havana journals keep this fact secret. At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, it was resolved to allow the steamers *Triunfo* and *Pajaro* to land their passengers and freight, without subjecting them to quarantine or even to fumigation; but it was resolved to fumigate all vessels arriving after date. To give you an idea of the strength of the cholera, I merely cite two instances: Seven Cubans captured a Spanish Lieutenant and three men, who had gone on a hunting expedition near Nuevitas, and were leading them toward an insurgent encampment. They rested during the night near Altamisal. In the morning only one Spanish soldier was alive, the other ten having died during the night. The second case is that of the family of a Spanish officer in Nuevitas; his wife, two children and servant died within three hours. The Cubans were not wrong when they relied on the yellow fever to thin the ranks of the Spaniards; but they did not calculate that cholera would also make its appearance. The Spaniards lose fearfully, but it is equally certain that the mortality among the Cubans is very great, although it is impossible to obtain reliable figures.

TWO EXPEDITIONS LANDED.

Soon after the arrival of the steamer *Triunfo* the city was full of the wildest statements regarding the capture of an expedition and the killing of the leader and of nearly all the men. The *Official Gazette* and an extra from the *Voz de Cuba* give copious details, whose only drawback is that they are very much exaggerated or else almost entirely the reverse of the truth. From various private correspondents I have received sufficient information to enable me to give an impartial account of the landings and subsequent events, without drawing much on the Government reports. The first expedition, composed of 100 men, landed at Baitiquaeri, about sixty miles east of Santiago de Cuba. The schooner which brought them was from New-York, and had touched at some port in Jamaica. The men appeared to be composed of Americans, Dominicans and Cubans. The negro guide betrayed them by leading them first into a thick wood. During the night he made his escape unperceived, and informed the commander at Guantanamo, while a mounted *ordenance* informed the garrison at Baracoa. Before mid-day 700 men, composed of troops, volunteers and country people who were forced to accompany the troops were at hand. The fillibusters were surrounded, and although outnumbered, fought desperately. The superior numbers of their opponents, their own fatigue, told upon them, however, and a large number were killed, among them the reputed leader of the expedition. Several were captured and taken to Santiago de Cuba to be executed there. The others made a rush through the Spanish ranks and escaped. At latest dates they were still at large, although letters from Santiago de Cuba, written by Spaniards, announced that they were captured. The troops captured, according to the official reports, four hundred Remington rifles, two small pieces of artillery, three cart-loads of baggage, a large amount of ammunition, and over two millions of unsigned patriot currency of the denominations of one, two, five, twenty and fifty dollars, which had arrived in Havana. Private leters received later state that every man belonging to the expedition was either killed or captured.

The second expedition, composed of 150 men, bringing also a large amount of ammunition, landed in the jurisdiction of Guantanamo and joined the forces in the interior unmolested. The troops sent in their pursuit either could or would not find them. Some report this expedition as coming from Jamaica, while others assert that it came from the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

The great noise made by the Spaniards about the battle of Mayari and the capture of flags, canon, &c., has at last subsided. The flags were found in a trunk left on shore after disembarking. Some Spaniards in Santiago de Cuba have become so disgusted at the palpable system of lying on the part of the commanders, that they are no longer so confident of the triumph of Spanish arms, but have expressed their willingness to sell their property at any sacrifice in order to raise money and return to Spain. Should they be unable to sell, they express themselves ready to burn their property, without taking into account that the property of other people who do not wish to leave would be endangered.

The report of the battle at Puerto del Padre is confirmed, and although the Spaniards give very glowing accounts, it does not appear that they have gained any material advantage by their victory. No official account has been published yet, but private letters announce that the Spaniards, numbering 2,700, were attacked by about 350 Cubans, who, on the first rush, captured a convoy. The capture of the convoy produced a scene of disorder among the Cubans, many of whom left the ranks to inspect the contents of the wagons. General MARMOL seeing the danger of this movement, tried to rally them, and force them back into the lines, when the enemy at the same moment fell upon them with great fury, and owing to the broken lines of the Cubans, redeemed the convoy, but with heavy loss. The troops lost 490 men, killed and wounded; the Cubans, according to Spanish accounts, more than double. General FERRER, Major BONICHE, and other Spanish commanders, were wounded, and MARMOL was killed.

Colonel LOPEZ CAMARA announces that he had an engagement with the enemy on the 5th at Camp San Simon, with from 800 to 1,000 insurgents. He destroyed the huts of the camp and secured many arms, much ammunition and two pieces of cannon. Colonel CAMARA says that he caused a great many deaths among the enemy, and gives his own loss at none killed and ten men wounded or bruised. Colonel CAMARA is the same hero who captured the forty hats not heads, and in the dispatch forgot to mention that the two cannon were only two cast-iron tubes mounted on wheels, intended to kill more gunners than enemies.

The colored Havana volunteers had an engagement on the 2d at Listados, near the Nuevitas Railroad. The insurgent loss is not given; that of the volunteers was one killed and one wounded. About sixty of these volunteers had deserted and joined the Cubans.

An engagement took place at Holguin on the 7th inst., lasting several hours. The Spanish account announces five killed, seven wounded and two bruised, and gives the loss of the Cubans at fifty-five dead, found on the battle-field. They also say they captured a mountain howitzer, fifty muskets and some small arms. All Spanish accounts of this and other engagements confess that the insurgents fought with great valor.

Villa Clara continues besieged. The Cuban forces in that vicinity are estimated to consist of about 2,500 men.

LESCA continues to give accounts of scrimmages, the last having taken place on the 12th, at Ciego Montero, where the Cubans attacked the garrison and were repulsed with a loss of fifteen killed.

THE BRUISED SOLDIER.

The bruised soldier again appears in the *Gaceta* as the solitary horseman of G. P. R. JAMES. The hero of the Battle of the Hats, Colonel CAMARA, announces that on the morning of the 5th, the insurgents attacked the Santa Isabel plantation, and that the troops repulsed and pursued the enemy. The only loss of the heroic sons of the Cid was *one bruised soldier*. This single bruised soldier has held the field long enough, and he ought to give way to the smashed, burned or drunken soldier. Anything for a change say the natives.

NEWS FROM PUERTO PRINCIPE.

The withdrawal of all available troops from the neighborhood of Puerto Principe has once more placed that jurisdiction in the power of a few hundred Cubans, who keep the different small garrisons continually on the alert and wear them out. ESCALANTE has already demanded more troops, but nobody knows where they are to come from. At least 50,000 soldiers are needed to occupy the territory held by the insurgents and keep them in check, and even that number would be barely sufficient. When we consider that the Spaniards do not outnumber 12,000 available fighting men, the situation of affairs and ultimate result can very easily be arrived at.

SPANISH MEETINGS.

The Spaniards have been trying hard to organize a society on the style of our Loyal Leagues, but with indifferent success. Two parties are in existence here, or perhaps three, of which the elements are so incongruous as to make it difficult for them to harmonize. One party, or the so-called *negrero* party, is composed of the old slave traders and such merchants as oppose to the light of reason and the spirit of the age. Their intention was to make a so-called *Casino* a point of reunion for Spaniards, whose patriotism was beyond reproach, and whose political ideas were in consonance with the teachings of the reverend fathers of the times of the Inquisition. This party has money and influence, but no brains, and having the holy horror all ignorant men have for educated men, they resolved in a primary meeting not to admit any Government officials as members, (very sensible, that,) and to call the bantling *El Casino Peninsular*,—that is to say, composed of men who were born in old Spain. GIL GELPI, the editor of the *Prensa*, was in his glory, and imagined himself every inch a king, while delivering a speech which he undoubtedly considered very witty and profound, and which the largest portion of his hearers did not understand, the ignorant portion because it contained too many metaphors for the educated, because they could not effect any connection of thoughts, the speech being sufficiently rambling. The *negreros* and *Bodegeros* applauded, and everything appeared to augur the success of the retrograde party, when the *Voz de Cuba* party, represented by CASTANON, SUAREZ, VIGIL and several others, refuted every argument, more with biting sarcasm than with reason, and achieved their first victory in having the society named *El Casino Espanol* instead of *Peninsular*, thus opening its doors to every man loyal to Spain, whether born in old Spain or in any of its colonies, and also defeating the measure that no Government employes should be admitted. At the meeting held yesterday Mr. SEGUNDO RIGAL was elected President. Well-known merchants make up the Executive Committee. Mr. GELPI barely managed to be elected one of the Consulting Committee. Let us see what they will do.

QUASIMODO.

The Excise Question—Opinion of the Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
ALBANY, June 17, 1869.

A. A. Demarest, Esq., Clerk Board of Excise Commissioners:

SIR: Your letter of a recent date, inquiring on behalf of the Commissioners of Excise of the County of Rockland as to the proper construction of chapter 856 of the Laws of 1869, known as the amendment to the Excise law, has been considered.

The fourth section of the act declares: "All the provisions of this act as amended shall be held to apply to the sale of ale or beer, except so much thereof as forbids the granting of license to any person except to such persons as propose to keep an inn, tavern or hotel, and the Commissioners of Excise may in their discretion grant license for the sale of ale or beer for a sum not less than $10 to other than those who propose to keep an inn, tavern or hotel."

The obvious intention of the Legislature in this provision was to first enact that ale and beer if sold without license should be regarded as within the inhibitions of the general Excise law amended. It had been made in certain cases, prior to the passage of this amendment, a disputed question of fact to be tried upon evidence, and determined by the jury in prosecutions for infractions of the Excise law, whether ale or beer were strong and spirituous liquors within the true intention of the Excise law.

The first part of this amendment was intended to bring ale and beer within the law, and save future litigation upon the question of whether it was included as a question of fact before a jury.

I am of opinion it was the intention of the Legislature, in the remaining portion of the amendment, to empower the Commissioners of Excise to license persons other than hotel-keepers to sell ale and beer, to be drank upon their premises, without the compliance by such persons with any other condition, as a prerequisite to the license, than the payment of a sum not less than $10 therefor.

In the Excise law, as it existed when this amendment was passed, there was no authority given the Commissioners to license any person to sell any spirituous liquors of any kind, to be drank upon the premises, unless such person kept an inn or tavern.

To grant such a hotel license required the petition of twenty freeholders, the payment of the prescribed fee, and a bond, conditioned among other things that such person should keep an orderly inn or tavern.

Power was conferred upon the Commissioners to license storekeepers to sell in quantities less than five gallons, but not to be drank upon the premises. The person so licensed was required, in addition to payment of the prescribed fee for the license, to give a bond, conditioned, among other things, that he would not sell to be drank upon his premises.

Storekeepers, licensed under the law, as it existed before this amendment, were authorized to sell ale and beer under their license not to be drank upon their premises.

The amendment in this respect, therefore, becomes senseless, unless it is held to create a power to license a third class of persons, who are, when thus licensed, authorized to sell ale and beer in less quantities than five gallons, without, on the one hand, being obliged to keep a hotel or tavern, and without, on the other, being under the restriction that they should not sell to be drank on the premises.

A person so licensed takes neither a hotel or storekeeper's license. The amendment in express terms provides that the license to sell ale or beer may be granted to a person other than one who proposes to keep an inn or tavern.

It cannot be held to intend a storekeeper's license, as provided in the law, because persons so licensed already had power to sell ale and beer, as included in the terms strong and spirituous liquors, and if not so included, no license was necessary to authorize its sale.

It would be absurd to require the bond upon such a license, because if given it is provided it shall contain a covenant against selling to be drank upon the premises, which, in my opinion, was the very privilege it was the intention of the Legislature to grant.

The Commissioners are, by the amendment in question, invested with full discretionary powers to grant or refuse the license in all cases.

If they decide to grant it, I am of opinion the only condition they are authorized to require is the payment of a sum not less than $10 for the same. That no bond can be required, and that such license will authorize the person who obtains it to sell ale and beer in quantities less than five gallons to be drank upon his premises.

Respectfully, yours,
M. B. CHAMPLAIN, Attorney-General.

Suspected Child Murder in Albany.

From the Albany Journal, June 19.

This morning a young married man, named EDWARD LARRAWAY, reported to Coroner MULLIGAN that his child had died suddenly on Tuesday last, and from the surrounding circumstances he deemed an investigation necessary. He said that he and his wife had not lived happily together, and that she had threatened to leave him several times. She repeatedly said to her husband that the only obstacle in the way of her leaving him and eloping with another man was the child; and that if she could get rid of the child in any way she would do so. Mr. LARRAWAY says that on Tuesday morning last, when he left home to go to work, the child was in good health. When he returned at noon it was in convulsions. Dr. DUVAL was summoned, who pronounced it dangerously ill and could do nothing for it. The child died the same afternoon, and the mother was anxious to have it interred immediately. The husband, however, refused to have the funeral take place until the following day, and the remains were placed in the vault at the Rural Cemetery, where they still remain.

Last evening Mrs. LARRAWAY carried out her threat of leaving her husband, having packed up her clothing, &c., and left for parts unknown. Her husband says she was accompanied by a male companion, whom he knows. The husband says that he has every reason to believe that his child came to its death by foul means. He thinks that it was poisoned by its mother, and he therefore demands that an investigation be made in the case. In compliance with the request of the father of the child, and with a view to ascertaining whether any foul play existed, Coroner MULLIGAN, accompanied by Dr. BOULWARE, proceeded this afternoon to the Cemetery, where a *post-mortem* examination of the body will be made. The stomach of the child will be submitted to Professor MOSHIER for chemical analysis.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF BROOKLYN.

The Inman steamship *City of Brooklyn*, which left Liverpool June 10 and Queenstown June 11, reached this port yesterday. The intelligence thus received is later by three days than was at hand by the *Hermann*.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock on the morning of June 10 an explosion occurred in Ferndale Colliery, Rhonda Valley, belonging to D. DAVIS & SONS. Forty persons were supposed killed. Up to 2:30 P. M., thirty bodies were brought up.

The Manchester *Courier* reports the failure of LIVESY & THORPE, of Manchester and Liverpool. Liabilities estimated at £250,000 to £300,000. The failure was attributed to commitments of the Liverpool branch, the Manchester house showing a handsome surplus. It was feared this failure would place several others in difficulties which, if not surmounted, would throw many hands out of employment.

The results of thirty-one elections to the Chamber of Deputies of the Netherlands have come to hand. Of the successful candidates 20 are Liberals, 14 of whom sat in the last Chamber; and 11 are Conservatives, of whom 3 are new members. A second balloting will be necessary in five electoral districts. The result of six elections were not known. The periodical elections of members to the Second Chamber had been held in Amsterdam, and in that city the three Liberal candidates were all elected. The result of the Provincial elections was not yet known.

Letters from Lisbon announce the morganatic marriage of Don FERDINAND, Ex-King of Portugal, with FANNY ESSLER. This, says *Galignani*, must be a second union, as the celebrated dancer had accepted in 1854, if we remember rightly, the hand of a rich Prussian banker. The other sister, THERESA, surnamed the Majestic, became the wife of Prince ADALBERT, brother of the King of Prussia. FANNY was born in 1810, so that she has now arrived at the age of 59. Rumor, when she was young, placed the Duke DE REICHSTADT amongst her warmest admirers.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Graphic Account of the Electoral Disturbances in Paris.

Paris (June 8) Correspondence Morning Herald.

The result of the elections, which became generally known at an early hour last evening, caused great excitement in Paris, and, though the excitement did not exactly amount to a riot, there was evidently a riotous disposition abroad. For the first time for the last twenty years the "Marseillaise" has been sung on the Central Boulevards, and the denizens of the Quartier of the Bourse and the Rue Vivienne have had the exciting pastime of seeing large mobs skedaddling up and down the Boulevards, chased by whole brigades of policemen. I am, however, very sorry to say that to the defective arrangements of the authorities the disturbance, such as it was, is attributable. At about 8:30 o'clock a perfect cloud of policemen, I should say 400 or 500, took up a position along the north side of the Boulevard Montmartre, occupying in great force the corner of the Rue Grange Batelier and the corner of the Rue du Faubourg Montmartre, close to the restaurant formerly known as VACHETTE's, but now as BREBANT's. As a matter of course a crowd collected to look at the sergents de ville, wondering what was going to turn up, and another crowd collected to look at the first crowd. The *cafés* on the Boulevard were instantly filled, and some of them had as many as four rows of tables in front of the shops, all of which were occupied by *al fresco* consumers. Circulation was difficult, no doubt; but the large, immoveable masses of policemen blocking up the way did not improve it. The weather was most oppressive, not a breath of air stirring, and the atmosphere filled with a kind of minute dust perceptible to the eye. In short, the weather was stormy, and Frenchmen, whether they be lookers-on or policemen, are remarkably subject to electric influences. At 8:30 the Police proceeded in a body to the office of the *Rappel*, to effect its seizure, and arrested a man who persisted in selling it in defiance of the veto. He made a terrible row, escaped, bolted into a *café*, whither the Police pursued, and finally captured him, dragging him away to the Station-house, while he shouted *à l'assassin*. A large crowd followed, hooting the Police. Meanwhile the crowd increased in numbers, and frequent cries were heard of "*Vive Rochefort*" and "*Des Lanternes*." This went on for some time, when all at once a band of about 400 or 500 men, said to be students, debouched from the Rue Vivienne, singing the "Marseillaise," and shouting "*Vive Rochefort*," and I am also told, but did not hear it, "*A bas Jules Favre!*" The Police then made a charge all along the northern pathway of the Boulevard, and the crowd in rushing along overturned the tables outside the *cafés*, and in many instances the customers too. Several persons came to grief, I am told, during this first charge, and I saw one woman carried off in a state of unconsciousness. A little after the cries of "*Vive Rochefort*" and the "Marseillaise" were again attempted, followed by another charge of the Police, and that wild sort of indistinct clamor which marks the French crowd in its angry mood. All the *cafés* on the north side were then entered by policemen, cleared of their customers, and shut up. This, of course, partly increased the numbers outside, and the persons thus disturbed were in no cheerful mood. All of a sudden—how it happened I don't know—but the crowd and the Police were suddenly transferred to the south side; there was a wild shout, another charge, and a regular stampede. The Passage des Panoramas was then closed, and also the library of Lairaix at the corner of the Rue Vivienne. Presently the *cafés* began getting out their shutters, and the customers outside invited to finish their beer, coffee, or ice, and move on. Some did and some didn't. Then there was some yelling at the Police, more charges, more stampedes, and this sort of thing was still going on with undiminished spirit at 1 o'clock this morning, when I left. I hear that in the course of the evening there were from 100 to 120 persons arrested. The above is a plain, unvarnished narrative of what I myself saw. I must confess that when I read some of the papers this morning I was rather startled to find that they made matters far worse than they had appeared to me. For instance, the *National* gives another account, which, with that impartiality which I am always anxious never to depart from, relates a great many things which I certainly did not see. It says that when the crowd stationed before the *Rappel* office saw the great reinforcements the Police were receiving, it began to shout "*Rochefort!*" and "*Des Lanternes!*" on the well-known and congenial air of "*Des lampions*." These demonstrations were considered by the Police as hostile, and clouds of sergents de ville seemed to rise from the ground. The people who were drinking and smoking before, or in the *cafés*, which stretch between the Faubourg Montmatre and the Rue Drouot, having joined in the shouts in favor of ROCHEFORT, were in their turn set on by the Police; the tables were knocked down, beer, coffee and ices were strewn along the Boulevard in an unsavory mess, mingled with men's hats and women's shawls and bonnets. Regular charges were made, which had more serious consequences than the breaking of crockery. The *National* even says that there were killed and wounded, and quotes a letter stating that a man was stabbed in the thigh by a policeman's sword.

As regards the disturbance of the Quartier Latin, I have as yet no particulars of it; but several accounts from eye-witnesses tell me that there was a regular set-to between the students and the Police.

While these riotous scenes were taking place *sub Dio* M. THIERS was holding a *levee* in the Place St. George's. The doors of his hotel were thrown open, and hundreds came to shake hands with him and congratulate him on his success. Earlier in the evening at his Committee-rooms (the chambers of the late M. BERRYER, in the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs,) there was a grand manifestation in honor of THIERS, and M. DUFAURE (the Chairman of the Committee) made a very telling speech.

EVENING.

There are more particulars of the row on the Boulevards last night. It appears that the Police used so much roughness in clearing the Café de Madrid that they were resisted, and an Inspector of Police knocked down by a blow from a chair, while other customers used cups, saucers and glasses as projectiles, and pelted the Police with them. All the independent papers agree in stating that the disturbance was due to the presence of the Police, and their attempts to make the crowd—a Boulevard crowd, stationary by habit—move on. Some 15 people were wounded, but there was no loss of life. There was also a scuffle between the people and the Police in front of the Hotel de Ville; but the only place where a real collision took place was in the Quartier Latin, close to the Sorbonne, but I have no reliable accounts of what took place; I am told that the Police charged with drawn swords, but I do not believe it. It remains to be seen who is responsible for the sending of large bodies of Police to so quiet a place as the Boulevard Montmartre, crowded at all times in the evening, and especially at this season of the year, and ordering them to clear it of its habitual frequenters. I firmly believe that if the Police had kept quiet, and not shown in such numbers, there would have been no disturbance at all.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Opening of the Congress of the Argentine Republic.

The official opening of the Congress of the Argentine Republic occurred May 13. The opening and most interesting passage of President SARMIENTO's message read as follows:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate of the Chamber of Deputies:

On taking leave of you at the close of the preceding session, a heavy care weighed upon your patriotism and impaired the strength of mind required to advance with resolution in the road of those material improvements our country has yet to travel over in order to attain its proper place among free and civilized nations. The war waged in Paraguay was still going on, notwithstanding all our efforts, without the possibility of fixing a term to its duration. The Government felt convinced that it was impossible unreservedly to devote to other ends the resources of the country or the attention of the authorities, while this war continued draining the first, and being an object to which we, who felt that our chief duty was to save the dignity and the honor of the Republic, were bound to attend.

I have to-day the pleasure of opening your session under more favorable circumstances. The allied arms have defeated the Paraguayan tyrant, and with this material triumph is connected the moral one we gain in the public opinion of the world by the recognition of the justice of our cause, and of the dreadful character of the Government and the tyrant against whom we have been forced to fight, in order to defend our soil invaded and our honor trampled upon. He has not yet been dislodged from the mountains, in which he has taken a last refuge; but this work, however arduous it may turn out, can in nowise affect the result obtained or be an impediment to a happy and glorious termination of the war.

Peace prevails, at the same time, over all the territory where our laws are in force, and the disturbances that threatened to disturb it have been quelled. We have, therefore, a double motive to feel grateful to Providence.

The state of our foreign relations fulfills the aspirations of the country. Nothing is claimed from other nations. We have nothing to ask of them except that they may persevere in manifesting the sympathy with which Governments as well as peoples have honored the Republic, both for its progress and its spirit of fairness.

Bound to the Empire of Brazil, and to the Oriental Republic, by the treaty of May 1, 1865, no incident has come to disturb the good understanding between the three allied Powers, who have, without any effort, been able to solve the questions that have risen during the continuance of the war.

There is at this moment an idea of organizing a Provisional Government in the Republic of Paraguay, and I can assure you that this idea will be duly carried out, since the three allied Governments continue to be animated by those friendly dispositions that have always guided them, and by the most disinterested feeling toward the Paraguayan people.

With a view of strengthening our good relations with friendly nations, I have appointed an Argentine Minister in Brazil, and have sent a representative to Chili. The proofs of marked welcome with which these diplomats have been received, convince me that I have been fortunate in my choice, and that the Republic will derive the best results from the mission I have intrusted to them.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical and Musical.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE DRAMA.

Three events occur this evening: "Enoch Arden" will be represented at Booth's Theatre for the first time in this City; several of Mr. SELWYN's Boston *artistes* will enter upon an extended occupancy of the Fifth-avenue Theatre by enacting at that place the drama of "Dora," and the burlesque of "Black-Eyed Susan," and the Grand Opera House will be reopened by Miss LUCILLE WESTERN, who, with a numerous company, will there perform "East Lynne." No change of entertainment will be had elsewhere.

BENEFIT CONCERT.

A concert of real attractiveness will be given at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening for the benefit of the new Methodist Episcopal Church of Hoboken. Dr. WM. BERGE will preside at the organ, and the Bergé Choral Union, with other performers, will interpret an extremely liberal and interesting programme.

PERSONAL.

The President kept very quiet at the residence of his brother-in-law yesterday morning, and did not desire any public visitors. In the afternoon he dined with Mr. A. T. STEWART, on Fifth-avenue. He will leave for Washington at noon to-day, accompanied by Mrs. GRANT and children.

Hon. J. A. GARFIELD, of Ohio, and Hon. G. A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, were in town yesterday.

The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Vice-President COLFAX by Hillsdale College, Michigan, at its late Commencement.

BRENTANO has received a new installment of the English magazines for June, including *Belgravia, St. Pauls, The Gentleman's Magazine, The Girl of the Period Miscellany, The Leisure Hour*, &c.

BRENTANO will close his news depot to-day during the progress of the funeral services of Mr. RAYMOND, out of respect for the memory of the deceased.

POLITICAL.

Four Republican State Conventions are to be held this week. On Wednesday, the Pennsylvania Convention, at Philadelphia; the Ohio Convention, at Columbus, and the Mississippi Conservative Republican Convention, at Jackson. The Maine Convention will be held on Thursday, in Bangor.

C. P. KIMBALL, a prominent merchant of Portland, refuses to permit his name to be used as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Maine. He says that he has worked for twenty years in the ranks of the party, and desires to remain in the ranks.

The Republican State Convention in Maine meets at Bangor on Thursday. Governor CHAMBERLAIN will probably be renominated, although there is some opposition to him on the part of the ultra temperance men of the State.

A Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says that the canvass thus far has been conducted with an absence of bitterness, and a show of candor and argument scarcely ever before paralleled in Tennessee. In Nashville no meetings have yet been held upon either side.

A Chicago paper says HORACE GREELEY is expected to speak at the National Irish Republican Convention, in that city, on the 4th of July.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, a Democratic paper, says Hon. RUFUS P. RANNEY, of that city, seems to be the favorite of a large majority of the Democrats of Ohio as their candidate for Governor.

It is thought that the attendance at the Ohio Republican State Convention in Columbus, on Wednesday, will not be so large as usual, as there is little opposition to a nomination of the present incumbents of the State offices. Governor HAYES will probably be renominated by acclamation.

The New-Orleans *Times* complains that Mr. A. H. STEPHENS seems to imagine that he has a mission to perform in croaking over the destiny of this country. It thinks his views are colored by a bad stomach and failing health, and tells him that he pays the American people a poor compliment when he sets himself up as an inspired prophet to point for them such a wretched, hopeless future.

A New-York correspondent of a Western paper has discovered that a movement has been commenced among some dissatisfied Republicans for pressing SALMON P. CHASE for President in 1872, and with a supposed intention of coalescing with the Democrats. He says, however, that some who went into the measure at first, have dropped out of its on account of strong leanings toward Tammany Democracy, and a suspicion that it was intended to carry Conservative Republicans into the Democratic ranks. All of which is important if true.

Friends of General ROSECRANS will press his name as a candidate for Governor upon the Ohio Democratic State Convention, which meets July 7.

The Mercer County (Ohio) Democrats recommend Hon. T. J. GODFREY, who was President, *pro tem.*, of the State Senate during the last session, as a suitable candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

Governor SENTER and General STOKES, the two candidates in Tennessee, have both declared themselves in favor of calling a State Convention to take action upon the question of suffrage.

The call for the Maine Temperance State Convention, to be held in Portland on Tuesday, 29th inst., invites "all temperance men, without regard to past party associations, who regard the vigorous and impartial enforcement of the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic as the paramount issue in the approaching Gubernatorial campaign, and who, in the absence this year of other political issues of greater importance than the perfection of the schemes of aspiring politicians for future aggrandizement and position, are prepared, in the event of unsatisfactory nominations for Governor being made in the State Convention of both political parties, to present and support an independent temperance candidate for that position, to meet at the above mentioned time and place, to decide upon such action as the exigencies of the cause may demand, and to prepare, if necessary, for systematic action at the polls."

Lynch Law in Missouri—A Confidence Man Killed.

From the Kansas City (Mo.) Journal, June 17.

We learn that on Tuesday night a confidence man, named HARRY HOWARD, was chased by the Vigilance Committee from Harlem to the ferry-boat *Lizzie Campbell*, where he was caught and terribly dealt with. A rope, with a heavy stone attached to one end, was tied around his neck, and then he was thrown overboard into the river. He managed to free himself from the stone, and, floating to the rear of the boat, caught hold of the rudder. He was, however, seen by the Committee, and fired upon six times. He doubtless was struck, for he loosened his hold and dropped down into the stream. He has not been heard of since. Whether he is dead or not is unknown.

We understand that a man by the name of JAMES KELLEY was with the unfortunate HOWARD, and that they had been seen together in the afternoon trying their little confidence game upon some stranger in Harlem. KELLEY was also seized by the Vigilants; but, it is said, that falling upon his knees he begged earnestly for mercy. His life was spared upon the promise to leave the country and keep secret what he saw and heard. We could not learn the number of the party or whether they were disguised or not.

BRAZIL.

Diplomatic Difficulty with Brazil—General Webb Suspends Relations and Demands His Passports—Brazil Withdraws Cause of Offence at the Last Moment—Diplomatic Relations Restored.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Merrimack* we are in receipt of highly important news from Brazil. On the 28th of April the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to avoid paying a claim, refused to recognize instructions offered to General WEBB by Mr. SEWARD, because he (Mr. SEWARD) had not advised the Brazilian Minister in Washington of such instructions. General WEBB remonstrated in vain. A sharp correspondence ensued, and on the 10th of May General WEBB suspended diplomatic relations and demanded his passports. His passports were sent on the 12th. Great excitement prevailed, and all the correspondence was published. This sustained General WEBB. Public opinion was against the Government, and two hours before the steamer sailed the affair was settled—they granting all that General WEBB had demanded.

Trial of E. M. Yerger for the Murder of Colonel Crane.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, June 18.

The Military Commission met to-day, and after examining six witnesses closed the case for the Government. Much of the testimony was as to the wounds of which Colonel CRANE died.

Captain JOHN H. BARTHOLT, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, testified to examining the body of Colonel CRANE. He found four wounds made by a sharp-cutting instrument—three on his body and one on his left arm. One wound was a quarter of an inch inside of the left nipple, the upper end of the wound being two and a half inches higher and nearer the middle line of the body. In this wound the fourth rib was cut across. Another wound was under his left armpit, about two inches in length, horizontally, as a man stands, and about two inches in length. It passed in between two ribs, notching them both, and was very deep—as far as the longest fingers could reach. The third wound was on the left side of his back, two inches below the last rib. This cut was two and a half to three inches long. It passed backward, and cut off one of the spines. Witness felt the piece of bone with his finger and endeavored to extract it, but it was lost in the blood and flesh. The fourth wound was through his left arm, near the bend of the elbow. The knife entered on the outer side of the arm, where the cut was two inches in length, and emerged on the inner side of the arm, where it showed a cut of a quarter of an inch in length. Colonel CRANE's death was unquestionably caused by the two wounds in the chest. The wound in his side was full of blood; had bled excessively, saturating his clothing, and continued to ooze for several hours after his death.

Dr. J. F. HARRINGTON testified to carrying the challenge of YERGER to Colonel CRANE. Saw the deceased at the Mayor's office on the 8th, the day of his death. Colonel CRANE read the letter, and said he would not meet Mr. YERGER on the street. He did not carry arms—never had in his life, and said, "In this matter I have been simply acting in the honest discharge of my duty as Mayor of the city." Several citizens had declined to pay their taxes till YERGER paid his. He said that he did not know YERGER. Some called him Colonel YERGER; others, Prince YERGER. YERGER had sent him a dispatch from Memphis not to take advantage of his absence; had answered that he had already waited twenty days and could wait no longer. Witness begged Colonel CRANE not to go on the street afterward. He delivered this message to YERGER, who was much excited thereat; witness went to dinner, and before he returned Colonel CRANE was killed.

ARTHUR WALTERS, hospital steward, examined the body of Colonel CRANE. No arms of any kind were found on his person.

GEO. W. BIRD testified to YERGER saying, as he passed witness' store on the 8th, "I intend to kill the Yankee."

J. L. CARTER testified that YERGER came to him on the morning of the 8th, and said he expected to have a difficulty with Colonel CRANE. He asked the witness to prescribe a drink of whisky and gentian, which he drank. He took off his gold sleeve-buttons and left them with the witness, but gave no reason for so doing.

ANGELO MIAZZE testified that no arms were found on the body of Colonel CRANE. After witness got into the house, Colonel CRANE breathed twice and then died. The witness then closed his eyes.

The prosecution here closed their case, and the commission adjourned till Monday.

An Old Negro Woman Released from Slavery.

From the Chicago Post, June 18.

A reminiscence of Southern barbarism and defiance of law was brought to mind lately in this city, in the person of an old negress of 68, named REBECCA WHALE, who, for nearly seventy years has served under a family named COLEMAN, living near Lexington, Ky. Ever since the Proclamation of Emancipation has the poor woman been defrauded of her rightful liberty by the continued baseness and deceit of those who impiously laid claim to her body and soul.

The woman was born on the Coleman estate, and was, until a short time ago, held in bondage by JAMES COLEMAN. In 1825, she married GEORGE WHALE, and had two sons and two daughters. These were separately sold "down South." Her husband died, leaving then but one girl of 12 years, named ALICE, with the mother. In 1847 she, too, was sold into Louisiana. The COLEMANS, of course, sided with the rebellion at its breaking out, and their property was confiscated. They removed further inland, taking REBECCA with them, and even when peace came taught her that she was still a slave. ALICE followed the Seventy-second Illinois from New-Orleans, and finally settled in Chicago, where she married DAVID PAYNE, a liberated bondman. Long search showed her brothers in business in Ohio and Kentucky. Her mother was at last found to be still in Kentucky, and in bondage, and to her the daughter went, found her drudging for the COLEMANS, and living in a miserable hovel near by, in rags, with nothing but a bundle of straw for a bed, the only reward of her long servitude, and brought her to Chicago, and the reunited family are now living at No. 123 West Polk-street. Her son-in-law has, by industry, laid up treasures on earth, and the old lady is at last enjoying her long-denied freedom. The other daughter is still unheard from.

Another Dead Body Found at Ravenswood, L. I.

On Friday morning last, Coroner LUBS, of Newtown, held an inquest on the body of an unknown man which was washed upon the beach at Ravenswood. Deceased was dressed in a white cotton undershirt, white linen shirt, new shoes, dark blue pants, pepper-and-salt vest, dark cassimere undercoat and dark blue greatcoat. He appeared to be about 35 years of age; had sandy moustache and dark hair; was five feet seven and a half inches high, and appeared to have been in the water two or three weeks. He had nothing in his pockets except a night-key and a pearl stud. Dr. WHITEHEAD made a *post-mortem* examination, but could find no mark of violence. The body has been interred in Evergreen Cemetery.

Reckless Use of Firearms—A Man Dangerously Wounded.

JAMES LYNCH, of No. 4 Jackson-place, became so enraged last evening by some boys mischievously breaking his window, that he seized a pistol and fired at one of them. The bullet missed the boys, but took effect in the right side of LAWRENCE GAVIGAN, a man employed to watch a new building in course of erection near by. The wounded man was subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance, where his condition was pronounced dangerous, as the House Surgeons were unable to find the bullet. The Twenty-eighth Precinct Police arrested LYNCH, and will hold him to await the result of the wound so recklessly inflicted by him.

Central Park Meteorological Report.

The following is the Central Park meteorological report for the week ending June 19, 1869: Barometer—Mean, 29.980 inches; maximum at 2 P. M., June 18, 30.212 inches; minimum at 2 P. M., June 14, 29.622 inches; range, .590 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 72.88°; maximum at 6 P. M., June 18, 84°; minimum at 4 A. M., June 13, 58°; range, 26°. Remarks—June 14, rain from 3:45 A. M. to 1:10 P. M.; amount of water, .93 inch; June 15, rain from 3:45 A. M. to 8:45 A. M.; amount of water, .6 inch. Total amount of water for week, .99 inch.

Outrage on a Little Girl at Red Creek, Long Island.

A day or two ago JEREMIAH BROWN, of Red Creek, was arrested and brought before Justice CORWIN, charged by the town of Southampton with having violated the person of ANNIE FLEET, a girl 13 years of age. The evidence against BROWN being conclusive, and the girl having given birth to a child, he was ordered to pay $25 costs, and $1 a week for the support of the infant.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Bishop Janes on Charity.

At the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Seventh-avenue and Fourteenth-street, Bishop JANES preached yesterday forenoon for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Morrisania. There was a large and fashionable attendance. The reverend gentleman drew his text from Hebrews, ii., 10: "For it became him for whom are all things, and by whom are all things in bringing many sons unto glory, to make the captain of their salvation perfect through sufferings." The coming of the Messiah was ordained by the Father to bring the sons of men to glory. Such was the purpose of God. Knowing ourselves to be wicked and sinful by nature, we can find nothing so glorious as beauty of moral character. Wherefore the Almighty proposes to give each of us a different character, having provided for us redemption, a clean heart and right spirit by the sacrifice of Jesus our Lord. He intended mankind to accomplish great results in His enterprise of human creation, not to be like the flowers whose morning bloom is blighted by the night clouds of adversity, but sturdy trees of righteousness bearing fruit. Men are called to be colaborers with Him in the field of salvation, for He looks upon a soul redeemed as a greater work than a world's creation. For this purpose Christ took upon himself our nature, sufferings and death. He is our perfect captain, having overcome Satan by prayer and fastings and death by His resurrection. Let us, therefore, turn to Him with willing hearts, clothe ourselves with His righteousness, and have eternal life and happiness.

After the sermon a large collection was taken up, Mr. CORNELL giving $500. The sum required borders on $20,000, of which, with to-day's receipts, $6,000 have been raised. The object is to rebuild the Methodist Episcopal Church in Morrisania, dedicated last November and destroyed by the severe storms last Winter. Rev. Mr. LONGACRE, pastor of Methodist Episcopal Church corner of Seventh-avenue and Fourteenth-street, will receive and retain for Rev. Mr. LODGE any contributions.

Dr. Thrall on "The Gospel's Wayside Blessings."

Dr. THRALL preached last evening in the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street, taking as his text the words of the Psalmist "Blessed is the people that know the joyful sound."

The main purpose of the Gospel, he said, is to conduct our souls in safety to Heaven; but in its march toward this grand object, it scatters priceless blessings along the way. It is to these secondary blessings that I would direct your attention at this time. The tendency of the Gospel is to improve and elevate and beautify; it finds its disciples oftentimes in the cellar, but it does not leave them there; it does not refuse to enter a Hottentot hut or a drunkard's cabin, but once admitted, it immediately sets to work to clear away the filth, to put glass in the windows and flowers around the door. An instance in point occurred in the Fulton-street Prayer Meeting a few years ago. The late venerable Dr. MURRAY, of Elizabeth, was relating some of his early experience: "Just across the way, in Ann-street," said he "where the brick stores are, there stood thirty years ago an humble dwelling inhabited by a pious old negro woman, and every Sabbath afternoon some young men held a prayer meeting in her room; they were mostly clerks at the time, toiling hard for their daily bread, and their educational advantages were small. But what has become of them?" continued the doctor. "One of them has become a statesman and is now representing the Republic in a foreign Court; another has been Mayor of the City of New-York; another is the partner in one of the largest publishing houses in the country; several have become princely merchants, noted for their liberality, and two of them have become clergymen eminently blessed in turning many to righteousness, and two of them have departed in triumph to their heavenly home." When the doctor sat down a man rose in another part of the room and said, "I have recently visited the prison at Sing Sing. As I went from cell to cell, I met an old man who told me a very different story from that just narrated. He said that when he was young he belonged to an infidel club which met at a place not far from that just mentioned, and when I inquired as to the history of the young skeptics that composed it, 'Ah,' said he, 'one of them committed suicide, another was murdered, several died in prison, and some by delirium tremens; I believe I am the only one remaining, and I am here a convict.'" This shows the tendency of the two systems as regards the life that now is; the contrast is very suggestive, and no words are needed to deepen the impression made by the simple statement. And the rule obtains also in public affairs. Mention anything that is good and desirable in the State, and that thing you may be sure, comes from the Gospel. Is it liberty? Where is liberty enjoyed except in Bible countries? Experience shows that freedom of suffrage is linked to freedom of the Scriptures. Whence came the glorious sentiments of HAMPDEN but from these living fountains? Read the farewell address of WASHINGTON. What is its burden but this: that our liberty as a people, and our existence as a nation, depend upon our observing the precepts of religion. After showing how the spirit of the Gospel tended to cultivate peace, eradicate selfishness, inculcate love of our fellows and elevate and purify mankind, both as a means of happiness in this world and that which is to come, he concluded as follows: But there are cases (alluding to the influences of disease and sorrow and intemperance,) where mere change of scene cannot influence; there is a sorrow which corrodes the heart and withers the bloom, for which nature presents no cure, for which her laboratory has no specific. It is where hope is dead, and life has lost its outlook. Consumption or fever sets in and is given out as the difficulty, but back of this the germ, the cause of all is the secret wretchedness; this burrows into the soul, and like the Guinea worm, which buries itself in the foot of the West India slave, is all the more dangerous because it is out of sight. The waning one takes the proffered potion, but knows its uselessness. Of that which is killing him he never speaks. Did he but break the terrible silence, his words would be, "Canst thou minister to a mind diseased; pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow; raze out the written troubles of the brain, and with some sweet oblivious antidote cleanse the foul bosom of that perilous stuff which weighs upon the heart?" The remedy for this must come from above; the true heart's ease is a firm trust in God's unerring providence, who watches the falling sparrow. He cares for his birds—will He forget his children? The gloom is irradiated by the thought; the nerves become strengthened by the sense of God's guardian care; the chill of despair yields to the heroism of bravery, and the soul, illumined by the prospect of a building of God and house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, enkindles the dimmed eye and flushes again the pallid cheek. And oh! how powerful is the Gospel in those fierce diseases of appetite, the curse of our race, intemperence—it is usually an effect rather than a cause. Desolate, despondent, a man resorts to the cup to drown his trouble. What can you do? Take away the cup? Yes, but he will find it again; you had better take away his misery of heart, then his reformation will be permanent; give him the prospect of Heaven and it will cheer better than alcohol; give him the companionship of Jesus, and he will no more need the exhileration of rum. Before any would seek to tear away this Gospel, then, let even its blessings for the present world be remembered,—its virtues, its charities, its alleviations of the miserable,—and the cry would burst forth, Rather let the sun be extinguished than be robbed of this our richest treasure.

Rev. R. H. Newton and the Reciprocal Duties of Pastor and Congregation.

Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, of Philadelphia, having accepted the call of the Anthon Memorial Church of this City, preached his first sermon there yesterday morning. He took as his text the 23d verse of the 14th chapter of Acts:

"And when they had ordained them Elders in every church, and had prayed with fasting, they commended them to the Lord, on whom they believed."

The preacher said that in taking charge of the Church he should be compelled to forego the duties of parochial visiting until his connection with the Church Missionary Society is terminated, when he hoped to take full charge of the Church and fulfill all the duties required of him. He then delivered a sermon on the reciprocal duties of pastor and congregation. After tracing the institution of the pastoral office from the time of the Apostles downward, he said he did not believe in sudden conversions. He did not think that persons were often converted by one sermon. It was often difficult to determine when the lights of the Gospel had first entered the heart, and it was only by following up the good work, when once begun, that a conversion could be made permanent. Before, however, a pastor's sermons could have their due effect, he must place himself in such relation with his congregation that the electric spark that flew from his soul might touch theirs. Of the congregation, he said that it was necessary not only that they should come and listen to their pastor's sermons, but they must endeavor to make application of them. As physical health is not to be maintained merely by diet and proper clothing, but by the exercise of the muscles, the nerves and the brain, so it is not enough to listen to the Word, but we must also apply its teachings. The preacher then gave his idea of what a Church should be. Every member of it, he said, should be a working member. He could only consider a Church as doing its duty when, besides carrying on its Sabbath and infant schools, its women met periodically to devise means for relieving the wants of their poorer neighbors, and its men went out into the highways and byways to bring in those who needed the light of the Gospel. For himself, he said, he should preach to them Christ and Him crucified. As to the duties of the congregation toward their pastor, he should say nothing, as he believed that they not only fully understood them, but also practiced them.

Blessing the Corner-Stone of the New Church of the Holy Innocents.

The ceremony of blessing the corner-stone, of the new Catholic Church of the Holy Innocents, now being erected in Thirty-seventh-street, near Broadway, was performed yesterday by Archbishop McCLOSKEY, assisted by a number of the clergy of this City, in the presence of a vast concourse of people. The new edifice is to have a frontage on Thirty-seventh-street of 65 feet, and will be 120 feet in depth. The style of its architecture is English Gothic, with open tressel-work under the roof. Its height, in the clear, will be 76 feet from the floor to the apex of the roof. Besides the church proper, however, there is to be a large and commodious basement, to be used for meetings of the church societies and for other religious purposes. The material of which the edifice is to be built is brick, but the front will have trimmings of Berœa stone, quarried in Ohio, alternated with brown freestone from Belleville, N. J. The roof is to be of slate. Galleries will run the whole length of the church, and, in addition, there is to be a capacious organ-loft extending the width of the building. The pillars supporting the galleries are to be of iron, and from the caps of these will spring arches of wood to support the roof. The front windows will have a tracery of Berœa stone, and the sills and lintels will be of the same material. There will be three front entrances, the centre one being very spacious. It is estimated that the church, when finished, will comfortably seat 1,500 people. The cost of the whole, including ground, is about $200,000. KEELEY is the architect.

The new edifice will occupy the site of the old Church of the Holy Innocents, which the Catholics purchased from the Episcopal congregation now worshiping at the church of that name in Sixth-avenue, near West Forty-first-street. The Catholics have had service here for more than three years past, the old Church retaining the same designation as was given it by its Episcopal founders, and which will be transferred to its more spacious, costly and elaborate successor. The pastor is Rev. JOHN LARKIN; assistant pastor, Rev. Father FITZSIMMONS. Among the attendant priests assisting in the benedictory services yesterday, were Vicar-General STARRS, Rev. Drs. BURTSELL and MONOGH, Rev. Fathers QUINN, of St. Peter's, CURRAN, of St. Andrew's, CLOWRY, of St. Gabriel's, LYNCH and FITZSIMMONS, of St. Vincent-Ferrer's, Fathers HEALEY, MCNIERNEY, DONNELLY and many others. The services began by chanting the Psalms, by a procession of priests and acolytes, followed by the Archbishop vested in cope and mitre, and bearing his crozier, after which the corner-stone was asperged with holy water (it was put in place a week ago, and has since been built upon.) The Litany of the Saints was then recited by the Archbishop, the assembled priests making the responses, after which the 126th Psalm, beginning, *Nisi Dominus ædificaverit domum*—"Unless the Lord build the house, they labor in vain who build it"—was chanted. The priests and the Archbishop then made the circuit of the building outside, chanting the Psalm *Miserere Mei, Deus*—"Have mercy on me, O God"—&c., while at the same time the sodalities of misses and young ladies connected with the Church entered the building and made the circuit inside. These sodalities are three in number, named the Sodality of the Infant Jesus," composed of very small children; "Sodality of the Holy Angels," and the "Children of Mary." All were dressed in white, with veils and blue sashes, each of the first-mentioned sodality wearing a wreath of white flowers in addition. The appearance of these sodalities, as they filed into the edifice, each one being preceded by a silken banner bearing its name, was pleasing in the extreme. After the return of the procession to the platform, Rev. Father QUINN, of St. Peter's, Barclay-street, began an interesting sermon appropriate to the occasion, when the rain commenced pouring down, dispersed the crowd, and ended the ceremonies—the full ritual exercises had fortunately, however, been concluded, the sermon being simply an *addendum* for the occasion.

Dedication of a German Lutheran Church in Brooklyn.

The German Evangelical Lutheran St. Mark's Church, on Evergreen-avenue, near Jefferson-street, Brooklyn, was dedicated yesterday. A good many Germans living in that neighborhood, the congregation was organized in January, 1868, and the building was begun in August last. The builder is Mr. WILLIAM NOLTE, a member of the congregation. The church is a fine frame building, with a stone basement, forty-two feet front, sixty-four feet deep and fifty feet high, and has besides a steeple forty-two feet high. The basement is being used as a school-room for the children of the members of the congregation. The cost of the church is about $15,000, of which over $10,000 have been made up by collections. The altar and pulpit, which are made of mahogany wood, are from the former German Evangelical Lutheran St. Matthew's Church, on Walker-street, near Broadway, in this City. The new church was very handsomely decorated with garlands and wreaths, and on the altar with bouquets and flowers in pots. Divine service was held in the forenoon in the German, and in the afternoon in the English languages. In the forenoon, when the dedication proper took place, after singing by the congregation, Rev. Dr. FREDERICK FLATH, of East New-York, made the dedicatory address, speaking from First Kings, viii., 22-30, and 54-58, while Rev. J. H. BADEN, of Brooklyn, delivered the sermon, preaching from Psalm xxviii., 4 and 5. After singing by the congregation, Rev. A. GIESE, of South Brooklyn, installed the new pastor of the congregation, Rev. G. A. SCHMIDT, formerly of Meriden, Conn. In the afternoon, after singing by the congregation, a very impressive sermon in English, from Psalm lxxxiv, and more particularly from verses 1, 2 and 10, was delivered by Rev. Dr. KROTEL, of the Church of the Holy Trinity in Twenty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, this City; and after the sermon the xxiii. Psalm was sung by the Long Island Saengerbund from the choir. A collection was then taken up, and the benediction pronounced by Rev. Dr. KROTEL. The divine service was very well attended both in the forenoon and in the afternoon. The officers of the congregation are: Messrs. CHARLES ROHRIG, President; FRED. NOLL, Secretary; and BERNARD GISCH, Treasurer.

Sunday School Anniversary.

The anniversary of Avenue B M. E. Mission Sabbath School, City Sabbath School and Missionary Society was celebrated yesterday afternoon at No. 283 Avenue B. The exercises consisted of singing by the children, religious services and addresses by Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, and others. The addresses were simple appeals to the children, couched in familiar phraseology that the youngest of them might comprehend. This school is doing a good work in the neighborhood in which it is located. Its average attendance is sixty. The field is a large one, and the laborers are few. Faithful teachers are needed in the school.

HUGH KELLY HOMICIDE.

Action of Coroner Schirmer on the Body of the Man who was Stoned to Death—Verdict of the Jury.

The case of HUGH KELLY, who died, as is alleged, from the effects of injuries sustained through an assault upon him on the 2d ult., in One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, was yesterday disposed of by Coroner SCHIRMER. The remains have been at the Morgue for several days, awaiting a permit from the Board of Health, which was persistently refused until a Coroner had taken action in the case. This was first attempted by Coroner SCHIRMER, who, however, dropped it, as he heard that Coroner CHASE, of Newark, N. J., where KELLY had died, was taking such steps as were necessary. It will be remembered that KELLY was assaulted by a gang of rowdies, who beat him severely, and one of them struck him on the head with a heavy stone, which for a day or two rendered him unable to do work. He subsequently resumed labor, but becoming again ill, went to his sister's, at Newark, where death ensued last week. While Coroner CHASE was proceeding in a regular manner to obtain the necessary witnesses by requisition on the Governor of this State, he permitted the remains to be removed to this City for burial, and they were accompanied by certificates from the physicians who attended the deceased in his last hours. These certificates were, however, not deemed satisfactory by Dr. HARRIS, Sanitary Superintendent of the Board of Health. In this emergency, Coroner SCHIRMER decided to hold an inquest, in order to satisfy the Sanitary Superintendent, and he yesterday obtained the following evidence:

Thomas Kelly, of Fort Washington, testified that he recognized the remains as those of his brother, who died at Newark on Thursday. He applied to Dr. Harris for permit of burial, but it had been refused, and the body was removed by his order to the Morgue. He had a certificate from Dr. Dodd, of Newark, who made the *post-mortem* examination, and also a certificate from Coroner Chase, of a preliminary examination.

Thomas C. Finnell, M. D., testified that he had viewed the body of deceased at the Morgue, and had found that a *post-mortem* examination had been made. The remains were in such a decomposed condition that it was impossible to form a medical opinion as to the cause of death. Dr. Joseph Cushman corroborated this evidence.

After a brief address to the jury from Coroner SCHIRMER, who explained the cause of the double inquest to be a refusal of the Sanitary Superintendent to permit burial, the jury rendered a verdict of death from unknown causes.

A German Central School Committee.

A number of leading German citizens have just issued a call upon the Germans in this City to form in different wards school organizations, with a view of organizing a German Central School Committee, to be composed of delegates representing the school associations of the different wards, each association electing five delegates. The object is to agitate for a complete reform of the present school system in this City, and to introduce a system of education on the plan of the school systems of Germany and Switzerland. It is argued that at the present period the circumstances are favorable to operate in favor of a reform in this direction, inasmuch as the present system of public instruction has been found to be erroneous and defective. The call has been signed by such men as Dr. Gerke, Jacob Windmuller, Frederick Kapp, Willy Wallach, Leopold Schmidt, Frederick Kuehne, L. J. Stiasny, E. Faber, Marcus Otterburg, and numerous others. It is expected that this new school organization will be completed within the next fortnight. A memorial has been published setting forth the reforms to be achieved, which has been indorsed by the German Republican Central Committee, Turnverein and other German societies.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

To-morrow (Tuesday) morning the Sunday School of the Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, will go upon an excursion to the Bluff, at Fort Lee. The steamer *Thos. E. Hulse* has been specially chartered, and will leave the foot of Desbrosses-street, North River, at 8 o'clock, returning in the evening to the same place. Care will be taken to make the excursion a very enjoyable affair.

This evening Rev. E. F. JONES will deliver his popular lecture on "The Bottle," in the hall corner of Grand and Ludlow streets, under the auspices of Enterprise Temple of Honor No. 5.

Last week we called attention to the case of JOHN HAWKINS, of No. 27 Prince-street, now lying in the last stages of consumption, with a sick boy, and wholly depending on his neighbors for the necessaries of life. The effect of the appeal was to bring him over $80, an invalid chair, a new suit of clothes for his boy, and a large number of delicacies, and also a visit from Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, which secured for him the interest of the members of the reverend gentleman's church, who will provide for his continued comfort. Among the many letters containing sums from 25 cents to $5 is one without name, in which the writer says: "Inclosed please find $2 from the charity purse of a hard-working girl, who lays aside a portion of her earnings that she may be able to answer such appeals as yours."

The remains of two infants were found yesterday morning in Thirty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue, being removed to the Morgue by the Police.

FREDERICK CUTZ, a German, aged 26, of No. 163 Stanton-street, was carried out of his depth by the current while bathing yesterday morning in the East River, at the foot of Stanton-street, and was drowned before aid could be extended. The remains were not recovered.

A fire occurred last evening on the fifth floor of Nos. 254 and 256 Canal-street, occupied by KIMMEL & FORESTER as a printing and engraving establishment. Loss on stock $5,000; insured. The building is owned by the Bruce estate. Loss $3,000; insured.

MARK BRUNSWICK, a German, of No. 172 Avenue B, was knocked down last night near his residence by some unknown man, who severely beat him and then escaped. He was taken home by an officer.

Brooklyn.

JAMES MCMANUS, aged 33 years, was arrested on Saturday afternoon by Officer GRANT, of the Forty-second Precinct, on the charge of having stolen $125 worth of wearing apparel from the room of MICHAEL O'CONNER, in the house corner of Gold and Water streets. It seems that he left the property at the house of Mrs. CONWAY, in the vicinity, and subsequently sent twice for it. Mrs. CONWAY informed Officer GRANT, and the second time the messenger called she gave him the bundle. The messenger afterward met MCMANUS and delivered it to him, whereupon the officer stepped up and arrested JAMES, who was locked up to answer.

New-Jersey.

A man named KLING, a teamster, doing business in Newark, was killed last evening at the Market-street depot. He was riding in a wagon at the time, but one of the wheels of the car having sunk into an unfinished sewer, KLING lost his balance and was thrown out. The car passed over his right shoulder and lungs, inflicting fatal injuries. He was taken up immediately and carried to an adjoining house, where restoratives were applied, but without effect. Deceased was a German, unmarried.

JOHN TRUSTLE, of No. 6 Monmouth-street, Jersey City, fell through a hatchway on Saturday afternoon, at GOTIERS & GREGORY's crucible works, and received internal injuries, from the effects of which he died yesterday morning. The deceased was 25 years of age and leaves a wife and two children.

The public houses of Jersey City and Bergen were closed yesterday by order of Chief FOWLER, of Jersey City, and Mayor HARRISON, of Bergen. The consequence was few arrests for drunkenness.

A young man named RICHARDS, 21 years of age, and for a long time a resident of Belleville, has been for some days past missing from his home under suspicious circumstances. He was a single man, and much esteemed by those who knew him.

JOHN KINNEY, residing at No. 88 South Orange-avenue, Newark, became involved yesterday in a difficulty with his wife. Words came to blows, and finally the exasperated husband seized an ax, with which he struck his wife a fearful blow on the head, cutting it open and inflicting what it is believed will prove fatal injuries. KINNEY was arrested by Mr. HEBRING, a citizen, and taken to the Station-house, where he now lies awaiting examination.

Dr. DUGAN, who for the last six months has been living in a room in an unfrequented part of Hoboken, was taken yesterday to the St. Mary's Hospital in a dying condition, arising, it is said, from inebriety. Coroner WHITE will hold an inquest.

Yesterday noon the child of MARTIN JOYCE, of First-street, Hoboken, was killed by falling from a window of his house. The infant was only seven months old.

Beautiful Woman.

If you would be beautiful, use HAGAN's Magnolia Balm.

It gives a pure, blooming complexion, and restores youthful beauty.

Its effects are gradual, natural and perfect.

It removes redness, blotches and pimples, cures tan, sunburn and freckles, and makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty.

The Magnolia Balm makes the skin smooth and pearly, the eye bright and clear, the cheek glow with the bloom of youth, and imparts a fresh, plump appearance to the countenance. No lady need complain of her complexion when 75 cents will purchase this delightful article. Sold at No. 21 Park-row, New-York. Dress your hair with LYON's Kathairon.—*Advertisement.*

A. Raymond & Co.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., New-York.
Every garment warranted well made.—*Advertisement.*

Heimstreet's Hair Coloring.

This celebrated preparation is better than any other HAIR RESTORATIVE, and may be had of all druggists at the low price of 50 cents per bottle, or large bottles for $1.

JOHN F. HENRY, Wholesale Agent, at United States Family Medicine Depot, No. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, New-York.

Before Going to the Country,

We advise those of our readers who are afflicted with any cutaneous complaint of the head or other parts of the body, to consult Dr. B. C. PERY, the well-known and skillful dermatologist of No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, who Treats with special prescriptions, falling, loss and prematurely gray hair, dandruff, itching, eczema, ringworm, scald heads, and all diseases of the scalp which destroy the hair. The doctor permanently cures (by personal attention) moles and wens without cutting, pain or scars. Also comedones, (black worms or grubs,) moth patches, freckles, unnatural red noses, pimply faces and all cutaneous eruptions and scaly disquamations upon the face or other parts of the body.
☞ No charge for consultation.
Send for interrogatory circular.

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Sterling. for Silver. for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO
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STERLING SILVER WARE,
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NICKEL SILVER-PLATED WARE.
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Dr. I. W. Lyon's Tooth Tablets,
FOR CLEANSING THE TEETH.
Recommended by the first dentists. Sold by all druggists.

The Coolest Thing Yet.
DR. IRISH'S Ottawa Beer,
No. 85 Nassau-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR's Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Use Sapolio for Cleaning and Polishing. Wholesale Depot, No. 211 Washington-st.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS.

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Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhea, &c., cured by the Revalenta Food. Tins, 1 lb., $1 25. DU BARRY & CO., 163 William-st., N. Y.; all grocers.

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An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething has stood the test of many years. Millions of mothers can testify that it is reliable and perfectly safe in all cases. Relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, regulates the bowels, gives an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest.

Be sure and call for

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A Very Extensive and Complete Assortment, embracing all of the newest and most desirable patterns of the Gorham Ware, in sterling silver and electro-plate, at STARR & MARCUS', No. 22 John-st., UP-STAIRS.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

BARNES—DIXON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 16, by Rev. Dr. Budington, Mr. HENRY B. BARNES to Miss LIBBIE, daughter of C. P. Dixon, Esq., of that city.

HADLEY—LU GAR.—At Madison-av. Presbyterian Church, on Thursday, June 17, by Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge and Rev. Dr. Adams, RITTER C. HADLEY to ELLA, daughter of Rodney P. Lu Gar, all of this City.

LLOYD—RAYMOND.—On Wednesday, June 16, at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, by President John H. Raymond, the father of the bride, HARLAN P. LLOYD, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, to HARRIET G. RAYMOND.

PECK—CURRAN.—At Utica, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 16, 1869, by Rev. Dr. Fisher, WILLARD PECK, of Hudson, N. Y., to MARY LANGFORD, daughter of the late Edward Curran, of Utica, N. Y.

WAINWRIGHT—SCOTT.—On Thursday, June 17, at Grace Church, Plainfield, N. J., by Rev. Charles M. Fox, LL. D., BENJAMIN O. WAINWRIGHT, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to PHEBE GRIFFITH, daughter of the late William Scott, of New-York. No cards.

DIED.

BAILEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 19, after a lingering illness, LOUISA A., daughter of Alfred and Adeline H. Bailey, in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the North Reformed Church in Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av., on Tuesday, June 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GREGORY.—On Sunday morning, June 20, after a lingering illness, CAROLINE, youngest daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Gregory.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 114 Cannon-st., on Tuesday, June 22, at 1 o'clock P. M. Funeral service at the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton-st., at 2 o'clock.

She has passed away, in the beauty and glory of youth, to the arms of a merciful Saviour, in whose love she trusted with calm serenity to the last.

HENSHAW.—At Mamaroneck, on Friday, June 18, CHARLES J. HENSHAW, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Thomas' Church, Mamaroneck, on Monday, June 21, at 12½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at 27th-st. depot, New-York, at 3:20 P. M., to proceed to Green-Wood.

☞ Montreal and Quebec papers please copy.

KANE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, June 18, after a lingering illness, THEODORE KANE, formerly of Washington, D. C.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 299 Adelphi-st., on Monday, at 3 P. M., without further notice.

HUMPHREY.—At Patterson, N. Y., on Friday, June 18, BERTIE, infant son of Dr. S. D. and Helen V. N. Humphrey, aged 10 months.

PARSONS.—On Sunday evening, June 20, 1869, at No. 505 5th-av., ANN BARCLAY, wife of William B. Parsons, and daughter of the late Colonel Thomas Barclay, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, June 23, at 4 o'clock.

PHILIPSE.—In Philipstown, (Garrisons,) on Saturday, June 19, CATHARINE WADSWORTH PHILIPSE, wife of Frederick Philipse, in the 43d year of her age.

The funeral will take place at St. Philip's Church, in the Highlands, on Monday, June 21, at 12¾ P. M. The remains will be taken by the [illegible] P. M. train from Garrisons, and deposited in the family vault in Trinity Church yard, in the City of New-York. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RAYMOND.—On Friday morning, June 18, HENRY J. RAYMOND, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the deceased, and of the family, are invited to attend his funeral at the Church, corner of 10th-st. and University-place, at 5 P. M., on Monday, the 21st inst.

VAN VECHTEN.—On Sunday, June 20, ELIZABETH C., youngest daughter of J. R. and the late Helen C. Van Vechten.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday next, at 3½ P. M., from No. 344 Dean-st., between 4th and 5th avs., Brooklyn.

WARREN.—At No. 322 East 4th-st. LUCY C. WARREN, in the 21st year of her age.

She sweetly sleeps in Jesus.

WADE.—On Sunday morning, June 20, MARIA S., wife of Elias Wade, Jr., in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 22 West 26th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The members are requested to attend the funeral services of our late honorary member, HENRY J. RAYMOND, this (Monday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at the Church corner of 10th-st. and University-place.

CHARLES McDEVITT, President.
THOS. C. FAULKNER, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REDUCED PRICES.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.

Rosewood 7-Octave Square Pianos, Agraffe Bridge, Carved Legs, and all modern improvements, at prices from $475 to $600.

Rosewood 7½-Octave Grand Pianos, from our latest and best scales, from $1,050 to $1,200.

EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED, AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED TO THE PURCHASER.

Price-Lists sent by mail, postage paid, on application to
CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York;
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FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
NEW STYLES.
FINE GOLD LOCKETS,
NEW STYLES.
$15, $20 and $25, to $100 each.
LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS,
MOURNING EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
NEW STYLES.
FINE GOLD WEDDING RINGS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
NEW STYLES.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.—BEWARE OF POISONOUS IMITATIONS. The great popularity and usefulness of this paper has induced some unscrupulous persons to manufacture a POISONOUS COUNTERFEIT, which is DANGEROUS to use.

Genuine has Water-mark of "J. C. GAYETTY, N. Y.," on each sheet. 50 cents per package.

Wholesale and retail at JOHN F. HENRY'S United States Family Medicine Warehouse, No. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, New-York.

BRONZE POWDER FOR SALE.—TO Ornamental Iron Manufacturers and Others.—A quantity of bronze powder suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 50 per single pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,823 New-York Post Office.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

WINDOW SCREENS, MAGONN'S Patent.—Wire Screens; a new article to keep out mosquitoes and flies; can be adjusted to different widths of windows. Price 50c. per square foot, with frame complete. G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

MOSQUITO NETS!—WHITE BAR, 80c.; other colors in proportion. Patent Portable Umbrella Canopy. Nets of every size, at lowest prices. G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

CORNS, BUNIONS, WENS, TUMORS, moles, soft corns, ingrowing and deformed nails, and warts successfully eradicated, without pain, by Dr. KIMBELL, No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BE PUBLISHED SATURDAY, JUNE 26.
SEND ON YOUR ORDERS AT ONCE.
THE BRIDE'S FATE.
A sequel to "THE CHANGED BRIDES." BY MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price $1 75 in Cloth; or $1 50 in Paper. Send on your orders at once addressed to the Publishers,
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC,
HAND-BOOK OF THE RIVER PLATE,
By M. G. & E. T. MULHALL. Vol. I., containing the Argentine Republic, its Colonies, Railways, Rivers, Public Men, &c., with a full description of the City, Province and Partidos of Buenos Ayres. 8vo. pp. 505. Price $4. Just published and for sale by
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HALL'S
SUMMER TOURIST'S
GUIDE.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVelers.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, and is revised every year.

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HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Last week was one of the most active of the season. Large sales were made every day except Monday. That day an important one was set down for, but the rain prevented, and it was postponed.

It seems a little odd to record a large and successful sale as having been made on the last day of the week, yet such a sale was made on Saturday last at Douglaston, L. I., by Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. The day was particularly clear and beautiful, and the special train carried down as merry and enthusiastic a party as ever gladdened the heart of an owner or honored an auctioneer. The gallant old veteran who was to conduct the sale is a gentleman of the old courtly school, now, alas, too rare among us, whose Chesterfieldian manners and genuine good-heartedness made him, in his younger days, a particular favorite with the fair sex, among whom he has, if possible, gained in favor as he has grown in years. Knowing that where he was they would be cared for, they accepted his invitation and attended the sale in large numbers. Arriving on the ground, a regular old-fashioned clam-bake was served up, to which the two or three hundred guests did as full justice as they could. All were satisfied, but the clams were not all disposed of. What were left, however, made a nice little cold bite, after the sale, and before taking the cars. The result of this generous lunch was a party of good-humored ladies and gentlemen, who, with full stomachs, easy consciences, and a good opinion of the owner, were fully prepared to be interested in the lots he had to offer. The sale was a very gratifying one, the property was sold quickly, the prices were good, and the buyers and seller were alike satisfied. After the sale had closed, about an hour was given the party, which they improved by rambling over the grounds, picking strawberries and cherries, rowing on the lake, &c. About 5 o'clock the special train appeared and the crowd got aboard, laughing and joking, satisfied with themselves, with what they had done, and with everything about them. The day was in all respects a very enjoyable one, and in a business sense an excellent one. It is hard to determine which was best pleased, the buyer or the seller. The prices were very fair, but not extravagant, and both are to be congratulated—one that he made a good sale and the others that they made good purchases. Too much credit cannot be given to REUBEN J. TODD, Esq., partner with Mr. A. J. BLEECKER, for his excellent and complete arrangements. He possesses great energy, executive ability and keenness of perception, and to his efforts the visitors are indebted for the numerous little comforts which a less experienced and capable man would have overlooked, and which added so greatly to their enjoyment. Knowing the character of a large number of persons who intended attending this sale, a few rather disreputable persons sought to gain passage, and have a "good time," but Mr. TODD effectually spoiled their little game. Accompanied by a competent detective, he stood at the door leading from the waiting-room to the train, and refused admission to every objectionable person. The excellent effect of this action was a train-load of eminently respectable people, and not one undesirable passenger. On the way home one very stupid blunder was made by the railroad officials, for which they of course are alone to blame. Arriving at Flushing, the passengers in the last car were for some reason or other ordered to alight; they did so. While they were waiting for further instructions a train from New-York came in, and during the confusion of landing its passengers, the special train slipped away, leaving a large number of excursionists to wait an hour for another train. This sort of thing should not happen. Some few of the younger people took it very good-naturedly, as a sort of joke to wind up the day's fun, but many of the elder ones were quite indignant.

The Bush estate, near the village of Port Chester, comprising 22½ acres of land, was also sold Saturday. Mr. LAWTON purchased about 17 acres on the west side of King-street, opposite the old homestead, for $500 per acre, and Mr. L. M. DAVENPORT, of New-Rochelle, purchased the balance of 210 acres for $400 per acre.

To-day will be perfectly quiet. To-morrow the very attractive Hamilton Park property, on Staten Island, will be disposed of by Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. The arrangements are extensive and very perfect, and no effort will be left untried to make the day a pleasant one, and the sale a success. Special accommodations will be provided for the ladies who intend accompanying their gentlemen friends on the occasion, and every facility afforded them to examine the property, so that they may bid understandingly. The lots are very desirable, beautifully located and in excellent neighborhood. They should command high prices. The boat will start at 10:30 A. M. Free tickets, maps and particulars may be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 77 Cedar-street, or of Mr. C. K. HAMILTON, at his office, No. 26½ Broadway.

The same day Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO. have a large sale at Crauford, N. J. Crauford is situated 49 minutes from New-York side of the river, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and in the midst of a high, rolling, undulating country. The town proper has a population of about 2,000, rapidly increasing, with good churches, schools and stores. The Pearson property is situated just 1,650 feet east of the station, fronting on the railroad; the property ascends regularly and gradually from the track, thus perfect drainage is secured, as well as charming views being obtained of the mountains and surrounding country. The Rahway River flows picturesquely near this property, and adds to the attractions formed by the neighboring hills and beautiful country. This property is really in handsome condition, the streets having been graded with great care, and they are all nicely finished. A large amount of money has been spent by the owners in thorough drainage with pipes, so that the streets will always be dry and in good driving condition. A special train will leave the foot of Liberty-street at 11 A. M. Lunch on the arrival of the train. Free tickets, maps and full particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 26 Pine-street.

On Wednesday, Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER promise a day of complete jollity. A free excursion, a regular old-fashioned Rhode Island clam-bake, and a chance to buy anywhere from one to one hundred and fifty choice villa plots in the aristocratic town of Islip at moderate prices, and inducements scarcely to be resisted. The property is in many ways very desirable; one can stand on the shore and catch bass and blue-fish with a rod and reel. These are the first villa plots offered at auction at this place. They adjoin the magnificent residences of Messrs. SHEAPRD KNAPP and BRADISH JOHNSON, and form a part of the Governor Smith Farm. A special invitation is extended to the ladies, for whose accommodation special arrangements will be made. The excursion train will leave the foot of South Eighth-street, Williamsburg, at 9:45 A. M. Maps and free tickets at the auctioneer's office, No. 25 Nassau-street.

The same day the Central New-Jersey Land and Improvement Company will sell 200 plots at Dunellen, N. J. This town is about 27 miles from New-York and 2½ miles from the City of Plainfield, and is remarkable for the beauty and healthfulness of its location. The soil is a sandy loam, very dry, and yet rich and productive. It has been handsomely improved; broad streets and drives have been laid out, intersecting each other at right angles. Washington Rock, celebrated in Revolutionary history, is only two miles distant. To persons of moderate means, seeking a home in the country, this place offers rare attractions. Land purchased now at this place must prove a very profitable investment, as the future of Dunellen is very readily foretold, lying, as it does, in so close proximity to Plainfield. That prosperous and rapidly-growing city is fast spreading, and at no very distant day will embrace Dunellen as one of its suburbs. Special train from foot of Liberty-street at 11 A. M. on day of sale. Refreshments on arrival of train. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 119 Liberty-street, New-York, A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

Other sales will be made during the week which will be fully noticed hereafter.

Several sales will be made at the Exchange Salesroom. One of the most important will be made to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, consisting of 300 plots of land, containing more than 1,800 lots, at Oloff Park, part of the Van Cortlandt estate. The Park is in the lower part of Westchester County, adjoining Jerome Park on the north: wide avenues have been opened through it, and the land fronting on these and the old highways by which the Park is bounded, has been divided into plots containing from one to about forty city lots. It is but half a mile from the City of New York, but a short distance from Fordham, Williamsbridge and Kingsbridge, and the route of the railroad to connect with the Highland Suspension Bridge across the Hudson, which is to bring the Pacific Railroad into the City, is along the entire length of the property, not 200 yards distant. A station is to be erected within a moment's walk.

Auction Sales Saturday.

DOUGLASTON, L. I.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

House and 7 acres	$15,200
36 lots in block 2, each 25x100, each	47
54 lots in block 9, each 25x100, each	47
48 lots in block 11, each 25x100, each	47
38 lots in block 5, each 25x100, each	31
27 lots in block No. 3, each 25x100, each	35
16 lots in block No. 4, each 25x100, each	33
House and 2 lots in block No. 1, each 25x100, each	10
5 lots in block No. 1, each 50x100, each	7

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Delancey-st., n s., 73.6 ft. e. of Allen-st., 14x25	5,300
East Broadway, Nos. 86, 88 and 90, 75x66.3x75x65.9¾	21,250
Essex-st., No. 85, 25x87.6	10,000
Essex-st., No. 87, 25x87.6	10,000
Essex-st., No. 89, 25x87.6	10,000
Fort George property, plot known as No. 29, 531.2x197.8x594.9x141.2x50	12,500
Madison-st., n. s., 295 ft. w. of Jackson-st., 20x½ block	3,000
11th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x94.10	nom.
12th-st., n. s., 142.7 ft. e. of Avenue B, 24.7x108.3	23,000
20th-st., s. s., 190.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 23.9x184x71.3x92x95x92	26,500
38th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9	2,500
41st-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	5,500
42d-st., n. s., 98 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5	13,500
81st-st., s. s., bet. 11th and 12th avs., lots known as Nos. 1,049, 1,050, 1,051 and 1,052, dimensions not stated	13,000
116th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 3d-av., 66x100.10	4,875
121st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x½ block	2,500
121st-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., 150x100.11	12,000
3d-av., w. s., 151.10 ft. n. of 116th-st., 25x100	10,000
7th-av., w. s., 63.8 ft. n. of 27th-st., 25x94.4	17,250
9th-av., s. w. corner of 37th-st., 72.6x75	28,000

Leases Recorded.

Tompkins-st., e. s., 74 ft. n. of Grand-st., irregular, 3 years, per year	$3,000
25th-st., No. 218 E., 2 years, per year	1,000
32d-st., Nos. 118, 120, 122, 124, 126 and 128 W., 10 years, per year	11,000
3d-av., w. s., 60.5 ft. s. of 50th-st., 20x70, 5 years, per year	1,200

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., w. s., 105.4 ft. s. of Concord-st., 26.4x115	$19,000
Bartlett-st., n. w. s., 80 ft. n. e. of Throop-av., 25x100	6,800
Columbia-st., e. s., 20 ft. n. of Carroll-st., 20x75	9,600
Elliot-place, w. s., 356.8 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 21.3x100	10,000
Garden-st., w. s., 273 ft. n. of State-st., 25x85	2,450
Hewes-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 20x44	5,600
President-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Court-st., 100x102.6x26x4.5x75x100	12,000
Pierrepont-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x78.10x25x80.5	nom.
Quincy-st., s. s., 365 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x100	7,300
Spencer-st., w. s., 240 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 68x100	7,000
Varet-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Bogart-st., 200x100	1,720
Withers-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 25x100	1,500
5th-st., s. e. s., 43.9 ft. w. of North 4th-st., 37.6x100	1,600
North 9th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th-st., 25x—x25x—	1,000
11th-st., n. e. s., 33.4 ft. n. w. of 9th-av., 100x49.2x100x48.3	6,000
Butler-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Division-av., 25x100	550
Tompkins-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 25x100	1,000
8th-av. and 12th-st., n. e. corner, 200x161.9x18.3x141x183.1x19.6	4,000
Lots Nos. 44, 24, 51, J. A. Willink's map	3,800
Lot No. 62, Assessor's map, 8th Ward	250
Lot No. 73, W. A. Burras' map	1,275
Lots Nos. 142 to 152, and 169 to 176, and 193 to 196, and 250 to 256, all inclusive	13,570
Lot No. 482, Fort Hamilton Village map	10
Forrest-st. and Central-av., w. corner, 125x63.11x19.2x75x192.3x242.3	$4,500
Forrest-st. and Central-av., s. w. corner, 200x423.3x243.7x284.3	10,340
Grand-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	2,000
Herkimer-st., s. s., 182.2 ft. e. of Perry-av., 60x185.6	5,250
Hickory-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 225x100	6,300
Middle-st., n. e. s., 25.9 ft. n. w. of Jackson-st., 91.2x50.3x85.11x50	1,650
Van Buren-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 25x100	1,250
North 5th-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 3d-st., 25x100	3,000
North 6th-st., s. s., 105.5 ft. w. of 3d-st., 35.2x31.6x25.2x8.2x24.11x100x24.11	5,750
South 6th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 10th-st., 26.4x100	100
18th-st., n. e. s., 325 ft. s. e. of 3d-av., 25x71x25x73.1	1,700
39th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x69.1x51.10x76.4	400
41st-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 7th-av., 100x100.2	750
Hamilton-av., s. e. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Lexington-av., 25x116.3	350
Myrtle-av. and Wyckoff-st., n. e. corner, 180.3x640.11x472.6x515x170	7,928
Lots Nos. 17, 18, block No. 6, Hunter Fly farm map	nom.
Lots Nos. 527, 528, 529, block (2,) Nos. 15, 16, 17, block B; Nos. 743, 742, block V; Nos. 67, 68, 69, block C, on map "A," East New-York lots	1,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 16, block No. 104, Coster estate	$2,600
Lot No. 8, block No. 66	500
Lot No. 27, block B, map of Seacaucus, North Bergen	150
Lot No. 8, block No. 7, Coster's estate	$650
Lots Nos. 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, block No. 10, n. s. of Ferry-st., 175x100	2,750
Lots Nos. 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, block No. 10, n. s. of Ferry-st., and lot No. 31	5,500

Hudson City.

Lots Nos. 28 and 29, block No. 2, Bramhall's map, 50x125	$800
Lots Nos. 83, 84 and 85, block No. 7, Hudson City Land Association map, each 40x100	2,200
Lot No. 16, block No. 15, City map, 25x100	425
Charlotte-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Cherry-lane, 25x83.6	400
Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, block E, adjoining the reservoir, each 25x100	3,500
Lots Nos. 7, 8 and 9, block D, adjoining the reservoir, each 25x149	3,000
Lot No. 11, block D, adjoining the reservoir, s. s. of Lake-st., 250 ft. n. of Montrose-av., 25x198	825
Bergen road, w. s., lot No. 5, map of Stephen Simonson's property	$250
Lots Nos. 3 and 4, block N, adjoining the Reservoir, 50x100	800
Corner Magnolia and Bergenwood avs., 245-1,000 acres	8,500
Lots Nos. 1 and 2, block No. 7, Hudson City Terrace Company's map	700
Lots Nos. 1 to 13 and lot No. 37, Block B, adjoining Reservoir	11,000

Bergen.

Bramhall-av., n. e. s., 145 ft. s. e. of Bergen road, 25x200	$3,500
Belmont-av., n. s., 328 ft. w. of Bergen-av., 50x143	2,500

Newark.

Marshall-st., s. s., 280 ft. e of High-st., 30x100	$3,975
Church-st., w. s., 22x84	2,900
Newark, n. e. of Crawford-st., 25x100	1,250
Charlton-st., w. s., 300 ft. n. of Montgomery-st., 50x100	1,300
Cabinet-st., n. s., 145 ft. from e. corner of Wesley-st., 31x120	$600
West-st., e. s., 117 ft. n. of Mercer-st., 26x12	2,200
High-st., e. s., 51 ft. on High-st	5,692
Orange-st., n. s., 180 ft. from n. e. corner same and Nesbit-st., 50x100	7,000
Cabinet-st., n. s., 24x120	550
Camden-st. and 14th-av., 68 ft. on Camden-st	800
Wesley-st., 48 ft. from n. e. corner of Cabinet-st., 24x97	750

North Bergen.

Lots Nos. 29 and 30, block No. 3, Hudson Grove	$750
Lot No. 41, Bergenwood Park, 25x100	71

Bayonne.

Avenue C, n. s., Cadagna property, 115x175¼	$15,000
Bloomfield, on Railroad-av., 40 ft. on Railroad-av	375

Orange.

Wallace-st., n. s., 598 ft. from w. s. Park-st., 25x100	$500
Beach-st., s. s., 50 ft. from e. s. Valley-st., 50x102	600
Beach-st., n. s., 150 ft. from e. s. Valley road, 100x102	813
Scotland-st., w. s., 102x220	2,524
Scotland-st., w. s., 102 ft. on Scotland-st	1,906

East Orange.

Harrison-st., e. s., 200 ft. on Harrison-st	$37,500

West Orange.

Park-place, w. s., 25x114	$413
Park-place, w. s., 50x112	650
Park-place, w. s., 75x115	1,200
Mountain-av., w. s., 7 98-100 acres	10,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BLEECKER-ST.—FOR SALE, NEAR West 10th-st., a very desirable store and dwelling, with immediate possession if desired. For price, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT MAY be made by purchasing the property, Nos. 127, 128, 129 West-st., near Washington Market. The owner is determined to sell, even at a great sacrifice. For particulars inquire of CHENEY & DIXON, No. 195 Broadway, or of HENRY FINCK, No. 139 West-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN,

GATES-AV. PROPERTY. The desirable house and ten full lots, corner of Gates and Ralph avs., 125 feet on Gates, running through to Monroe-st., having a front of 200 feet on Ralph-av.; will sell the house and four lots by itself, if desired; by sub-dividing there can be made ten lots of 20x75 feet each on west side of Ralph-av., leaving the house and 80x200 feet, with a frame stable and barn in the rear; the house is in good order; hot and cold water throughout; gas in every room; bath-room and water-closets; twelve rooms besides cellar; garden in fine order, fully planted with vegetables; an abundance of small fruits; cars pass the door; possession when desired; will be sold on reasonable terms, as the owner is going to leave town. For further particulars inquire of E. EMBREE, on the premises, or at No. 18 Vesey-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.

CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for sale on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

COMMUNIPAW, BERGEN POINT, ELIZABETH, FANWOOD, PLAINFIELD, DUNELLEN, ROSELLE, BLOOMSBURY, &c.,

COUNTRY PLACES FROM ONE TO TWENTY ACRES.

BUILDING SITES.

Land in blocks, by the acre, houses and lots, and lots in large or small quantities, suitable for persons of moderate means, with quick and easy access to the City. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. We especially call attention to the new town of Dunellen, located two and a half miles west of Plainfield. It is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty of location. The soil is a sandy loam, very dry, yet rich and productive.

For further information apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st.

A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY

OFFER FOR SALE

466,000 ACRES OF CHOICE FARMING LANDS IN IOWA,

about half of which embrace the odd sections, five miles in width, on either side of the Des Moines River, between Fort Dodge and the Minnesota State Line; the balance, about 300,000 acres, was selected with great care, several years ago, in Cerro Gordo, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Buena Vista, O'Brien, Osceola and other counties, and embraces the very best lands in said counties.

These lands will be crossed by the Des Moines Valley Railroad, the Dubuque and Sioux City and the McGregor and Sioux City Railroads, and are well adapted for agricultural purposes.

Long credits given actual settlers, when desired, at moderate rates of interest, or the Des Moines Valley Railroad Eight per Cent. Land Grant Mortgage Bonds will be received at par in payment. Agents for colonies and others desiring to purchase farming lands are invited to apply at the offices of the Company, in the City of Keokuk, Iowa, or at No. 19 Broad-street, New-York. D. W. KILBOURNE, President.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT a great bargain, near Princeton, N. J.; 130 acres, all first-class land; two acres white oak timber; buildings all good and abundant; good fences, and well watered; a thrifty apple orchard; two peach orchards, with a good show for 2,000 baskets of peaches the present season; also, an abundance of other fruits; healthy location, good society, and near churches, schools, railroads, canal, &c. The stock, crops, farming utensils, &c., will be sold with the farm, if desired. This is a rare chance, and worthy the attention of any one wishing a choice farm; immediate possession, if required. For particulars, address VOORHEES, No. 218 Fulton-st., New-York, or A. HOLCOMB, No. 4,019 Ludlow-st., West Philadelphia, and C. W. KIRKPATRICK, Scranton, Penn.

FOR SALE AT WESTFIELD, N. J.—A very desirable property of 44 acres; the house and outbuildings are new and in perfect order. The house contains 14 rooms, good cellar, French roof, hot and cold water through the house, bath-room and water closet; recently painted and put in complete order for owner's occupancy; heated by furnace and a new range in kitchen. Situated about ¾ of a mile from the depot; will be sold on reasonable terms; will sell the house and buildings with 20 acres if desired; photographs can be seen at No. 18 Vesey-st.; possession immediately. For particulars apply to E. EMBREE, No. 18 Vesey-st., New-York, or to

LAMON & MARSH, Agents, Westfield, N. J.

AT AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES at Metuchen, N. J., (one hour from Jersey City, three minutes from depot,) TUESDAY, June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., a fine modern residence, ten rooms, stable, &c., and two acres choice land. Also, two-story cottage house and 1 60-100 acres. Train leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, at 1 o'clock, returning after sale. No postponement on account of weather. Particulars at office of PETTIT & FRAZEE, Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WESTchester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS AND COMPLETE seaside residence, in perfect order, near New-Bedford, Mass., at a great bargain. Apply to E. W. DEAN, No. 84 Chambers-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—ONE OF THE FINEST building lots on Orange Mountain, near Llewellyn Park, for sale low to close an estate. Apply to DAVID E. GREEN, No. 132 Pearl-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., offers for rent:

The three-story dwelling-house No. 125 Waverley-place; has all the modern improvements, and is being put in perfect order, painted and papered throughout; rent $1,200.

Also the four-story brown-stone house No. 322 West 14th-st.; will be put in order; rent reduced to $2,000. Also second floor at No. 127 Waverley-place, newly painted and papered; rent $30 per month. Also rooms and bedrooms in house No. 46 Hudson-street; $5 to $15; newly painted and papered. Also basement store and rear room in good order; rent $450.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, CONSISTING of four rooms, completely furnished for housekeeping, in a good neighborhood; very convenient to Prospect Park; the view from the house is delightful; any small family desiring a nice dwelling on moderate terms will please apply to Mrs. MANNING, No. 371 Atlantic-st., between Hoyt and Bond, Brooklyn.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS', WEST POINT, a large furnished house and country place, with horses and carriages, if desired; large vegetable and fruit garden; everything ready for immediate possession. Apply to ALFRED PELL, Jr., No. 45 William-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY PHILADELPHIA brick and brown-stone house on Lefferts-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvements; newly painted; perfect order; immediate possession; moderate rent.

J. B. COTTE, No. 133 Bowery, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE AND STORE No. 334 6th-av., near 21st-st., in complete order, to a respectable and responsible person; rent moderate; possession immediately. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AND STABLE to let at Long Branch, on the sea, south of Stetson's; all in perfect order and immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., TWO new cottages, near the Bay shore, five minutes' from depot; rent very low. Apply to J. R. SCHUYLER, No. 19 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, house No. 15 West 20th-st., except doctor's office. Apply to J. SMITH DODGE, on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of

JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO LARGE FLOORS, 35x50 feet; splendid location for stairbuilder or wagon manufacturer. Inquire on the premises, 2d-av., near 63d-st. JAMES KELLY.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK, 1869.

TUESDAY, June 22—Examination for admission of students in the Council Room at 9:30 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 10:30 A. M.—Annual exhibition of Grammar School and award of prizes in the large chapel of the University.

THURSDAY, June 24—The Annual Commencement at the Grand Opera House, West 23d-st. and 8th-av. Exercises to commence at 10:30 A. M.

THURSDAY, June 24, at 6 P. M., in the Council Room—The annual meeting of the Alumni Association.

JUNE 19, 1869. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

Another opportunity for examination for admission will occur on TUESDAY, Sept. 14 next, at 9:30 A. M., in the Council Room.

WANTED—A SPECIAL (OR ACTIVE) PARTner, in a first-class school in this City. The institution is already flourishing and enjoys the patronage of the best families. Its rapid growth requires an increased capital, and offers an opportunity for a splendid investment. Address Box No. 3,491 Post Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

PARENTS WISHING TO PLACE their daughters in the country under a mother's care can apply to Mrs. J. M., No. 151 West 35th-st. Instruction in French and music if desired.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS Ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS THRO' Amer. School Inst. should apply now. Demand for Autumn is good. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,

No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.—THE JERSEY CITY LOCOmotive Works Company, in order to close their concern, offer for sale all the machinery, tools and engineering plant, situated at their works, corner of Morgan and Steuben sts., Jersey City.

The machinery was procured from the best manufacturers, and is in perfect order. A descriptive catalogue, with price list, will be forwarded upon application to the Company's agent,

WM. S. AUCHINCLOSS, Jersey City, N. J.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES, Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

COUNTRY HOMES IN RYE:

The GARDEN SPOT of Westchester County.

WILSON'S SUBDIVISION

OF FOUR BEAUTIFUL ESTATES,

AT AUCTION, JUNE 26, at 12 M., on the grounds.

Largest sale of this class of fine property held this season. Rare opportunity to secure

HEALTHY, ACCESSIBLE, BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP

COUNTRY HOMES

IN ELEGANT VILLA SITES, DESIRABLE TOWN LOTS, AND SPLENDIDLY IMPROVED PROPERTY.

RYE PARK, KINGSLAND PLACE,
GLEN DALE and WEST RYE.

$200,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY.

OVER 100 VILLA PLOTS AND TOWN LOTS.

ONLY ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.

A SPECIAL EXTRA TRAIN will leave the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., at 10 A. M., on day of sale.

TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM RYE, AND COLLATION ON THE GROUNDS FREE.

SALE POSITIVE. TERMS EASY.

For pamphlets and further information apply to ANDREW WILSON, Jr., at Rye, or

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER,

TUESDAY, June 22,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, 300 PLOTS OF LAND, CONTAINING 1,800 CITY LOTS, AT OLOFF PARK, PART OF THE VAN CORTLANDT ESTATE.

This land has been in the Van Cortlandt family above 200 years, and embraces some of the most beautiful land in Westchester County. The elevated portions, constituting the larger part of the Park, are extremely picturesque, affording extensive views of the surrounding country, and adjacent parts of the City of New-York. Much of this elevated portion is beautifully wooded, and has fine streams of clear water, fed by springs and suitable for trout ponds. The property adjoins Jerome Park, and furnishes admirable situations for pleasant residences adjacent to that fashionable resort. A person will be on the ground every day from this time to the day of sale to show the property to visitors.

The plots, containing from one to thirty city lots, 2,500 feet each, will be sold by the lot, without reserve.

Ten per cent. and auction fees to be paid at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., on the day of sale; sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for one, three or five years, at seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly; balance, thirty per cent., to be paid Thursday, 22d of July, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., when deeds and possession will be given.

For full particulars and book maps, inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

AARON QUINBY, Auctioneer, N. J.

AUCTION SALE OF EIGHT VILLA SITES

ON ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J.,

BELONGING TO A. P. PILLOT, ESQ.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 23, 1869, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on the premises, Orange, N. J., eight elegant building sites of 5 acres each, beautifully located on the Turnpike, Northfield-road, Gregory and Mountain avenues, located between the residences of A. P. Pillot, Mrs. Charles A. Heckscher, and those of General Marcey, Dr. Marcey, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Hecker and others. These plots are unexcelled in convenience of location, beauty of prospect and salubrity of climate by any property the same distance from the City, viz., twelve miles.

The property is beautifully wooded with splendid forest trees, well watered with living spring, and commands fine views of the surrounding country; adjoins the village of Orange, with all its advantages; hourly communication to the City of New-York.

Maps and terms at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

L. E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

SALE OF PROPERTY AT DUNELLEN, N. J.

On the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 1¼ hours from New-York.

To be sold at auction by THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, on the premises, on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1869,

at 1 P. M.,

TWO HUNDRED PLOTS,

Each 50x150 feet, equal to three city lots. Also,

TWO NEW DWELLINGS,

Thoroughly built by owner. Only two minutes from station.

This will be a most desirable and important sale of suburban property, and will bear the most thorough investigation.

Special train from foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M. on day of sale. Refreshments on arrival of train.

For railroad passes, maps, and full particulars, apply at the office of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York.

A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

CRANFORD, N. J.

BY A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,

No. 26 Pine-st.,

AUCTION SALE OF 100 VILLA PLOTS, being the remainder of the well-known PEARSON PROPERTY,

AT

CRANFORD, N. J.,

ON TUESDAY, JUNE 22,

at 12½ P. M., on the premises.

These lots are well located, within five minutes' walk of the station, fronting on wide streets and avenues, already graded and in good condition. Two hundred and fifty of these lots were sold last year, the best of the property having been reserved. The remainder will now be offered without limit to close the account.

Special train from foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M. on day of sale.

Lunch on the arrival of the train.

For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HOMES ON STATEN ISLAND, THIRTY MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

on the premises, at 12½ P. M.,

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1869,

a portion of the estate known as

HAMILTON PARK,

AT

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

SEVERAL FINE MODERN BRICK HOUSES, with lots adjoining, will also be offered for sale.

For pamphlets containing plans and description apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

The above property is offered in villa plots, 50x200 feet, and is unsurpassed in desirability of location and convenience to business centres by any yet presented to the public.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.

The subscribers, administrators of the estate of the late John F. Simons, deceased, will sell at public auction at the Court-house, in Elizabeth, on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., the house and lot No. 185 Morris-av., the latter being 60 feet front and between 500 and 600 feet deep, running back to Elizabeth River. The house is nearly new, built in the best of style, in good repair and furnished with all the modern improvements, and surrounded by shade and fruit trees.

At the same time and place, three lots, each 50 feet front, on Jersey-st., near De Hart-place.

Also, one lot on De Hart-place, near corner of Jersey-st.

Terms easy.

F. W. FOOTE,
JUDITH M. SIMONS,
Administrators.

A CARD.

In consequence of the urgent and pressing demand for tickets for our great Islip Sale, further extensive advertising is unnecessary. In brief, we state that the sale will take place, rain or shine, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, June 23. Every possible arrangement has been made for the comfort of the excursionists. Special Train will leave foot of South 8th-st., Williamsburg, by South Side Railroad, at 9:45 A. M. Detective Officers will pass through the cars before starting to eject all boys and suspicious characters. Further particulars at our office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. JOHNSON & MILLER.

SUPREME COURT.—FERDINAND SUYDAM, JOHN DORE, PHILLIPS PHŒNIX and GEORGE HENRY WARREN, surviving executors under the last will and testament of Stephen Whitney, deceased, plaintiffs, against OLIVER R. INGERSOLL and ADALINE M., his wife, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action, I, the subscriber, the referee named in said judgment, will expose to sale at public auction, on MONDAY, the 17th day of May next, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Joseph McGuire, Auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All those lots or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the said City of New-York, lying on Water and South sts., between Pike and Rutgers slips, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Water-st., distant fifty-two feet and eleven inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Water-st. and Pike-slip, running thence southerly and parallel with Pike-slip one hundred and sixty feet one and a half inches to the northerly line of South-st., thence easterly along said northerly line of South-st. forty-one feet four and one-half inches, thence northerly and parallel with Pike-slip one hundred and sixty feet one and one-half inches to the southerly side of Water-st., thence westerly along said southerly line of Water st. forty-one feet four and one-half inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1869.

GRATZ NATHAN, Referee.

IRVING PARIS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The above sale is adjourned till the 7th day of June, 1869, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, May 17, 1869. GRATZ NATHAN, Referee.

IRVING PARIS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The above sale is adjourned till the 10th day of June, 1869, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, June 7, 1869. GRATZ NATHAN, Referee.

IRVING PARIS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The above sale is further adjourned till the 21st day of June, 1869, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, June 11, 1869.

GRATZ NATHAN, Referee.

IRVING PARIS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOK PUBLISHING CONCERN.—A partner admitted with $10,000 cash capital, entitling to half interest; established fifteen years. Address S. S., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG LOST.—STRAYED FROM NO. 244 West 22d-st., a small SKY TERRIER, reddish brown color; $5 reward will be given on returning to the above address.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Banks.

ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.

CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest.

COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular attention to this branch of our business, in which we have unusual facilities.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

Of Grundy and Mercer Counties, Missouri.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK,

AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

These bonds are issued to the CHILLICOTHE AND DES MOINES CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

now in course of construction through said counties, and constitute their

ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS.

FOR SALE AT 78

WHICH INCLUDES ACCRUED INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY.

JOHNSON & DAY, BANKERS,

NO. 80 BROADWAY.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON,

AND STERLING CREDITS.

DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.

BUY AND SELL

MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN,

FIFTY YEARS TO RUN,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAXATION.

ISSUED BY THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

A FIRST-CLASS, WELL-SECURED INVESTMENT,

YIELDING IN CURRENCY

TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

CHARLES L. FROST, President Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw Railroad.

We regard these Bonds, at the price, the cheapest and best security on the market.

A limited quantity only for sale before advancing the price. Full information furnished by

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.

D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

No. 19 William-st., New-York,

No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company.

In pursuance of the authority vested in the trustees under the respective deeds of trust or mortgage securing the payment of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, respectively, of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, and in conformity with the by-law in relation to the meetings of said bondholders, adopted April 7, 1864, which provides that in the absence from the country of either of the trustees, meetings of the bondholders may be called by the other trustee, the undersigned trustee, under the said deeds, his associate trustee being now absent from the country, hereby calls a meeting of the holders of the said First Mortgage Bonds, and also a meeting of the holders of the said Second Mortgage Bonds, to be held at the office of the said Company, in the City of Pittsburg, on the 24th day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the purpose of considering and acting upon any and all such questions as may arise in reference to the lease of the railways of the said Company to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or in reference to the conversion of the present stock of the said Company into a guaranteed stock of a larger aggregate, upon which dividends at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable quarterly out of the rental reserved in the said lease, shall be paid, and also for the purpose of considering and acting upon any and all other matters which may come before the said meetings, or either of them.

S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Penn., June 5, 1869.

BY VIRTUE OF AUTHORITY CONferred by resolution of the stock and bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company at the annual meeting held at the office of the Company in this City, March 17, A. D. 1869, an adjourned meeting of said annual meeting will be held at the General Office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburg, at 10 o'clock A. M. of June 24, instant, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a lease for a period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years of the railway and property of this Company to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and to act upon such other business as may come before said adjourned meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock and bonds of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company at the agency in New-York, (WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st.,) and at the office in Pittsburg, will close at 2 P. M. on Monday, the 14th of June, and will reopen on the 25th of June. By order of the President.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS, $108,186 16.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1869.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE Bonds of the State of South Carolina, since July 1, 1867, will be paid on and after July 1, 1869, at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia.

The interest due on the Registered Stock of the State since July 1, 1867, will be paid at the Treasury Department in Columbia only.

NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer of the State of South Carolina.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO., HOBOKEN, N. J., June 9, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from June 9 until July 2. By order of the Board.

FRED F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, WORTH AND MOTT STS., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR A Board of Directors of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, July 5, 1869. Polls open from 10 to 11 A. M. JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	116⅜	116⅞	5-20 Coupon,'67.	118⅝	119⅛
Coupon, 1881	120¾	121	5-20 Coupon,'68.	118⅞	119⅛
5-20 Regis., 1862.	116	117	10-40 Regist'd.	108⅜	107⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	121¼	121¾	10-40 Coupon	107⅞	108⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64.	116⅝	116⅞	Gold	138⅛	136⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	118⅛	118⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	106	107
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	118⅞	119⅛			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE

TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York,

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

AT 85 AND INTEREST.

The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,

NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, OFFICE OF TREASURER OF STATE, TOPEKA, June 11, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the interest on the bonds of Kansas, falling due July 1 proximo, will be paid at the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, No. 336 Broadway.

GEORGE GRAHAM, State Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 12th day of June, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$2,136,343 50
Overdrafts		199 86
United States bonds to secure circulation		150,000 00
Bonds and mortgages		5,000 00
Superintendent of Bank Department State of New-York		4,023 00
Due from other national banks		298,788 07
Due from other banks and bankers		14,383 30
Other real estate		5,774 86
Current expenses		28,300 48
Suspense account		379 93
Cash items, (including stamps) (as per schedule)		14,606 06
Exchanges for Clearing-house		346,090 22
Bills of other national banks		19,500 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)		3,896 00
Specie, viz.:		
Coin		7,173 98
Gold Treasury notes		110,720 00
Checks on other banks payable in gold		9,724 92
Legal-tender notes		67,259 00
Three per cent. certificates		400,000 00
Total		$3,620,163 18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$450,000 00
Surplus fund		225,000 00
Discount	$46,883 57	
Interest	18,787 82	
Profit and loss	2,306 40—	67,977 79
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	132,500 00	
Less amount on hand	2,970 00	
Amount outstanding		129,530 00
State bank circulation outstanding		4,047 00
Individual deposits		2,237,513 17
Dividends unpaid		441 60
Due to national banks		31,078 14
Due to other banks and bankers		132,384 88
Uncollected checks		342,190 60
Total		$3,620,163 18

I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the Chatham National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 19th day of June, 1869.

WILLIAM H. BROWN,
Commissioner of Deeds.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

Cash capital	$250,000
Surplus, June 1, 1869	112,000
Assets	362,000

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1869.

At an election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

Effingham Townsend,	Jacob Van Wagenen,
Chas. R. Swords,	John R. Willis,
D. Henry Haight,	Preston H. Hodges,
Amos R. Eno,	Walter Barnes,
John Watson,	Henry Coffin,
Samuel Willetts,	John D. Griffen,
Don Alonzo Cushman,	Charles H. Isham,
Uriah J. Smith,	William Palen,
Sylvester L. H. Ward,	James B. Ames, Jr.,
John Scott Boyd,	Egbert A. Clark.
Isael Corse,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES, Jr., was unanimously elected President, vice HUGH LAING, deceased.

WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

ESSEX CO., N. J., 7 PER CENT. 20-YEAR BONDS.

WARREN R. R. 1ST MTGE. BONDS.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

THIRTEENTH SALE OF GOLD.—By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the purchase of one million of dollars in gold will be received at this office until noon of MONDAY, 21st inst., when the same will be opened and bids declared.

Proposals will be received for sums not less than five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and payments may be made either in lawful money or three per cent. certificates. Successful bidders will be required to deposit five per cent. of the amount of the purchase on the day of the sale. Like proposals will be received on MONDAY and THURSDAY of each succeeding week until otherwise ordered.

The amount awarded will not exceed two millions of dollars per week, and the right is reserved to reject bids obviously adverse to the interests of the Government.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK.

Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken, the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

JACOB CAMPBELL, President.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869.

This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

THE HANSOM CAB COMPANY.

Books of subscription to the HANSOM CAB COMPANY will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1869, at the offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Nassau-st., and of Messrs. ED. W. BRANDON & CO., No. 133 Water-st.

ED. W. BRANDON,
JEROME BUCK,
HENRY SPEAR,
Commissioners.

MISSOURI BONDS.

The coupons upon all Missouri Bonds, except the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad issue, due on the 1st July, 1869, will be paid on and after that date at the National Bank of Commerce, New-York.

WM. I. DALLMEYER, State Treasurer.

DAN. M. DRAPER, State Auditor, and ex-officio Fund Commissioner.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, May 21, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and three inspectors of election, will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and remain open one hour.

The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of June next, and remain closed until after the election.

GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, June 11, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in United States gold coin, free of Government tax, at the office of the Company, No. 114 State-st., Boston, on FRIDAY, June 25; and at the banking-house of Blake Bros. & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, July 1.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—350 SHARES STOCK UNION Pacific Railroad Company. Wanted—Bonds of counties in States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Wisconsin and Iowa. WILLIAM A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of SATURDAY, July 3.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

IN THE MATTER OF THE DISSOlution of the Columbian Coast Wrecking Company.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made the 15th June, 1869, the final dividend to the stockholders of the Columbian Coast Wrecking Company is now payable at the office of Messrs. COUDERT BROTHERS, Counselors at Law, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, on production of certificate of stock.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Receiver.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 30th day of June next to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 12th day of June next.

The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on the 12th day of June next, at 3 P. M., and opened on THURSDAY, the first day of July next, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Company, on and after July 1, 1869.

The transfer books will close June 19, and reopen July 2. By order of the Board,

F. P. WHITE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, June 17, 1869.

NOTICE.

A quarterly dividend of $3, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of June inst. by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on Thursday, July 1.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed the 26th day of June, to reopen the 2d day of July.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand on and after July 1, 1869, at the office of the Company.

The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to July 1. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1869.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.

JUNE 21, 1869.

The Trustees of this bank have ordered the usual quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

to be paid on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws.

All interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal and will be entitled to interest as a deposit.

Deposits made before July 21 will receive interest from July 1. HARRISON HALL, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable on the first day of July next at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. June 19, 1869, and opened at 10 A. M. July 2, 1869.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 15, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st proximo, at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to the stockholders whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 23d inst.

Transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 6th of July next. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 336 Broadway, June 14, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the first day of July next. Transfer books closed on the 20th inst., and opened on the first day of July next.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 20 Union-place, (No. 177 4th-av.,) corner of East 15th-st.—Interest has been declared at the following rates per annum: SIX PER CENT. on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums, credited and payable July 19, 1869.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 12 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1869.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A SEMI-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free on and after the 15th July, to stockholders of record at this date. Transfer books will remain closed from date till 1st of July. Stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank for sixty days. All others at Watertown. J. A. LAWYER, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the first day of July next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF New-York have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The transfer book will be closed on the 25th inst. and reopened on the morning of July 2.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1869.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of $3 per share, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after July 1, prox.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,

SUN BUILDING,

(PRINTING-HOUSE-SQUARE,) OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.

German and French spoken.

Deposits of One Dollar, or less, received.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1869.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $500 and under; SIX PER CENT. on sums over $500 which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 20th of July.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.; and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government tax), on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 19.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS Institution, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date.

German spoken.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

OPEN EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Assets—$5,510,163 31.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

INTEREST COMMENCES JULY 1.

SIX PER CENT. ALLOWED on sums of $5 and upward.

One dollar received on deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

A deposit before July 1 will draw interest from that date—Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax.)

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

No. 354 3d-av., corner 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH-ST.

Interest allowed on deposits made on July 7, 1869, SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW

draws interest from

JULY 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited now, will bear interest from July 1.

ASSETS, $6,250,697 07.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE........ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, June 26
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, July 10
ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE...SATURDAY, July 24

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

EUROPA	June 26	IOWA	July 10
INDIA	July 3	BRITANNIA	July 24
CAMBRIA	July 10	COLUMBIA	July 31

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, June 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (via Halifax)...........Tuesday, June 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, July 3, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, July 10, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, June 23	Samaria, Thursday, July 8
Siberia, Thursday, June 24	Tripoli, Saturday, July 10
China, Wednesday, June 30	Java, Wednesday, July 14
Aleppo, Thursday, July 1	Malta, Thursday, July 15
Russia, Wednesday, July 7	Scotia, Wedn'sday, July 21

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants,
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris............$145, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers,
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.
MINNESOTA. 2,965 tons.........June 23, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA. 3,125 tons.........June 30, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO. 3,025 tons.........July 7, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA. 3,392 tons.........July 14, at 5 P. M.
MANHATTAN. 2,865 tons.........July 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO. 3,132 tons.........July 28, at 4½ P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE..............(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE..............(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN..........July 7
CITY OF LIMERICK..........Aug. 4
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
To Southampton.$30, Cur'y | To Havre...$35, Currency
To Antwerp..$35, Currency | To Paris.... 38, Currency
For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Pier No. 47 North River.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, June 26, at 3 P.M
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37. currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager,

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$225	$200	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JUNE 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Captain FARNSWORTH.
Steamer leaving June 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco July 3 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, June 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
Three times a week,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
The steamships
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, June 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, June 29, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, July 1, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. ——, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE..........June 24
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........July 1
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........July 8
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE. THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
MERCEDITA, Captain ——,
On SATURDAY, June 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.
For freight or passage, apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commissions.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The SARAGOSSA will sail June 30.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway

SHIPPING.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS..........July 8
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN..........July 28
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES..........NELSON...Saturday, June 26
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE..Saturday, July 3
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

—VIA—
FALL RIVER, DIRECT.
THE
WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Chambers-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA, including brass, string and reed bands, will be attached to each steamer on its passage.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.
THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING A SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.
One of the above steamers will STOP at NEWPORT every SATURDAY night, and returning will leave NEWPORT SUNDAY night.
To facilitate up-town travel, on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., the magnificent ferry-boat JAY GOULD will leave FOOT OF 23D-ST., (North River,) at 4:45 P. M., making direct connection with the above steamers.
TICKETS SOLD AND BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

FOR THE BETTER ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC,
THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
(Sundays excepted,)
FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.,)
—AT 6:30 P. M.—
FOR

BOSTON via NEWPORT

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Low fare and cheap traveling on the fastest evening steamers connecting the West and North with New-York; only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75 cents cheaper than any other line. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT will leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, leave foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15 o'clock P. M.; connecting with New-York Central and Albany and Susquehanna Railroad for the West, and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad for the North. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the evening train. Through tickets sold, and baggage checked to all points. Sundays, fare $2.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Thursday, June 17, 9 A. M.	Thursday, June 17, 1 P. M.
Friday, June 18, 10 A. M.	Friday, June 18, 2 P. M.
Saturday, June 19, 12 M.	Saturday, June 19, 4 P. M.
Sunday, June 20, 11 A. M.	Sunday, June 20, 4:30 P. M.
Monday, June 21, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, June 22, 6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, June 22, 3 P. M.	Wed'sday, June 23, 7 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY.—THE DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and D. DREW, will commence their passages to Albany, on MONDAY, May 31. Leaving Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:15, connecting with the New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga and Susquehanna Railroads for all points North and West. Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 34th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only. Commutation tickets $30 for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduc'd.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and Newburg, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton, Marlboro' and Esopus. Steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN, leave Pier foot of Harrison-st., daily at 4 P. M.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P.M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N.R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.

The beautiful and commodious steamer SUNNYSIDE can be chartered for the present to select parties for excursions. Apply on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or by letter to Box No. 685 Post Office.

EXCURSIONS.—SPRING HILL GROVE between Glenwood and Hastings, on Hudson. For choice of days apply at No. 191 West-st., or at the Grove. CORPORAL THOMPSON & SON, Proprietors.

THE VERY FAST STEAMBOAT ARROWSMITH can be chartered for excursions and Sunday-School picnics to Iona or elsewhere. Iona is a most romantic spot, opposite Peekskill, in the midst of the Highlands. S. COCKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

We are offering our fine City-made work at a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent., in order to reduce our stock.
Parties buying fine CITY WORK will find it to their interest to give us a call before they purchase, and our prices will be made satisfactory.
We also have a good assortment of plain substantial work for the country, such as ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, DEPOT WAGONS, PONY WAGONS, PARK PHAETONS, &c., &c. All at low prices.

TOMLINSON, DEMAREST & CO.,
NO. 620 BROADWAY.

We have of SECOND-HAND carriages in GOOD ORDER, 1 six-seat Rockaway, 1 six-seat Brett, 1 fine Victoria, 2 Park Phaetons, 1 turn-out-seat Dog Cart. All at low prices.

A LOT OF SOILED CARRIAGES for sale low; one pony phaeton, nine buggies, two rockaways, two phaetons, one Victoria; large assortment new styles of carriages and harness at CALVIN WITTY'S Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOURTEEN SECond-hand one-horse City railroad passenger cars. Apply at the office of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, No. 10 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SIX-SEAT GERMANTOWN rockaway in first-rate order. Apply at No. 318 East 22d-st.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.—Trains leave depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.:

From Twenty-third-st.	From Chambers-st.	
6.30 A. M.	6.45 A. M.	For Paterson.
8.00 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	*Day Express*, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches are attached to this train, running through without change.
8.30 A. M.	8.30 A. M.	*Way Train*, daily, for Greycourt and intermediate stations.
9.00 A. M.	9.00 A. M.	For Hackensack, Piermont and Monsey.
9.00 A. M.	9.15 A. M.	For Paterson.
10.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	*Express Mail*, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo.
11.30 A. M.	11.30 A. M.	*Way Train*, daily, for Port Jervis and intermediate stations.
12.00 M.	12.00 M.	For Hackensack and Paterson.
1.00 P. M.	1.00 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
1.30 P. M.	1.45 P. M.	Daily for Paterson.
3.30 P. M.	3.30 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Middletown and intermediate stations. Also for Piermont.
4.00 P. M.	4.00 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
4.00 P. M.	4.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
4.30 P. M.	4.30 P. M.	*Orange County Express*, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5.00 P. M.	5.00 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
5.00 P. M.	5.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
5.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	*Night Express*, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Buffalo.
6.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	*Night Express*, daily, for all points West and South. By this train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
6.30 P. M.	6.45 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	For Piermont.
8.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.	*Emigrant Train*, daily, for the West.
11.30 P. M.	11.30 P. M.	*Theatre Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
12.00 Mid.	12.00 Mid.	*Saturdays only*, Theatre train for Piermont.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 (corner 23d-st. and Fifth-av.) Broadway, and at depots foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., New-York, and at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

1869.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.
This favorite route will be reopened for the season on SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, with the splendid steamboat
MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING,
leaving New-York from pier No. 26 North River, (north side of pier foot of Barclay-st.,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at..........4 P. M.
Leaving Long Branch at..........7:15 A. M.
Stopping for passengers only at pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up.
Fare each way..........$1 60
Excursion tickets..........1 50
Commutation—One month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $43.
On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P.M., landing at pier No. 26 about 8 P. M.
On and after July 1 two trains per day will be run each way.
Horses, carriages and general freight transported.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:
8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.
Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.
4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.
6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.
All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.
ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.
MONDAY, April 26, 1869, Express trains will leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Albany, Troy, Pittsfield, &c., and Chatham Mail train will leave at 10 A. M., and Pawling train at 4:15 P. M.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, Supt., &c.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.
MAY 17, 1869.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of May, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN R. FEENY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos 3 and 4, in New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of June, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN F. CLAYTON, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of June, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES N. JOSEPHSON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW MCKINLEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Andrew McKinley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of May, 1869.
je7-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MANUEL EMANUEL and MOSES HEYMAN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Manuel Emanuel and Moses Heyman, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of July, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of June, 1869.
je14-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,476.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES R. DEY, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James R. Dey, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 5th day of June, A. D., 1869.
WM. C. AMERMAN, Assignee,
je14-law3wM* No. 121 Bleecker-st., New-York City

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. HOLCOMB and GEORGE P. HOLCOMB, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, June 18, 1869, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
JAMES DAVIS, Assignee.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-off clothing to dispose of, can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 466 Pearl-st., near Chatham

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 119 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE, handsome furnished rooms, en suite or single, for families or party of gentlemen, with board. References exchanged.

TO LET—NO. 53 WEST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—A newly-furnished apartment on first floor; also, two single rooms, with or without board. References exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Delightful cool rooms for Summer to let, with or without board; prices moderate; references required.

NO. 42 WEST 14TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, several very fine airy rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen; price moderate for the Summer months; table boarders taken.

A PLEASANT HOME AND THE BEST of home-made tables at No. 74, (old number 56) 7th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.; large and small room on second floor, with ample closets.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av.; handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen only, without meals, or breakfast if desired.

NO. 97 8TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, with board, en suite or singly; best references given and required; house thoroughly renovated.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—WITHIN FIFTY MILES OF New-York, on a steamboat route, near the water, board in a private family for a gentleman and wife, a young gent, (aged sixteen,) two children (aged five and seven) and a nurse. The two gents will require board a portion of the time only; table must be unexceptionable; three large rooms will be needed. Apply or write to JOSEPH F. KNAPP, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

NEW FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-house at Maplewood, South Orange, N. J., by Mrs. M. A. JENNINGS, four minutes' from depot; accommodations excellent; terms moderate; permanent families desired. Reference: R. M. Lockwood, Esq., No. 93 Wall-st., or R. C. Speer & Co., No. 80 Cedar-st.

A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING A VERY pleasant farm-house in the neighborhood of Rev. H. Ward Beecher's, Peekskill, would accommodate one or two first-class families for the season. Those willing to pay liberally for superior accommodations address K., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMily at North Granville, Washington County, N. Y.; house of brick, large and double; well shaded; fine scenery, good drives, &c.; price, $7 per week. For particulars, apply to JOHN BLISS, No. 66 South-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, FOR JUNE or the season, near Cozzens' West Point Hotel; ample grounds; abundance fresh fruit and vegetables raised on the place. Address A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT LARCHMONT, about two miles from New-Rochelle; elegant grounds and shade trees, boating, bathing, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, Nos. 95 Chambers-st. and 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS AND MINER—On TUESDAY, June 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 65 West 51st-st., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c., consisting of Brussels carpet, carved rosewood suite, in moquette, imported for present owner, carved rosewood sewing chair, in moquette, elegant ebony inlaid marble-top sideboard, gilt gardinier, elegant lace and reps window curtains, gilt cornices, gilt reception chairs, in figured satin, marble clock with bronze figures, with coupes to match, gilt-frame French-plate man el mirror, carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Breitkoff & Haertel, Leipzic, ebony inlaid work table, black-walnut music stand, carved black-walnut library and card tables, carved black-walnut suite, in figured reps, black-walnut and gilt-frame engravings, black-walnut bedsteads and dressing bureaus, pearl inlaid chairs in striped reps, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, black-walnut extension table, black-walnut marble-top buffet, black-walnut suite in maroon morocco, glassware, china, &c.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Book Salerooms and Art Galleries, LEAVITT STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, June 21 and 22, at 7 o'clock, sale of a fine private library, comprising a splendid collection of books, mostly in elegant bindings; also many choice illustrated works—and many very scarce—among which may be mentioned Bolten's Harmonia Ruralis, colored plates, 4to; Coesvelt's Collection of Pictures, 4to; Cooper's Novels, 32 vols., one-half Morocco, extra gilt; Pictorial History of England, 7 vols., an elegant set; Fine Arts of the English School, Britton's own copy, folio; Froissart's Chronicles, colored plates, 2 vols.; Humphrey's Art of Printing, 4to; Jones' Grammar of Ornament, 4to; Lane's Arabian Nights, 3 vols., splendid copy; Pennsylvania Charter, folio, B. Franklin's imprint, &c.

S. B. JANES, Auctioneer.

SALE OF BLAST FURNACES, IRON MINES, &c.

For sale by auction, on June 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. at LILLIE SAFE AND IRON COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 16 Park-place, New-York, about 910 acres of land in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, comprising 2 blast furnaces, making about 250 tons of iron per week; mines supplying the furnaces with magnetic iron ore; large foundry and machine shop driven by water power, and other valuable improvements. Also, supplies of coal, ore, &c.; teams, produce, and other chattels in use for conducting the mining and manufacturing business upon said lands. For particulars inquire of
S. B. JANES, Treasurer and Agent, No. 16 Park-place, New-York.
Sale adjourned to June 16, at 12 o'clock M.
Sale adjourned to June 29, at 12 M.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—No. 37 Nassau-st.

GREAT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ANTIQUES, ARTICLES OF VERTU, BRONZES, &c., BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK IN THE WAREROOMS AND PRIVATE DWELLING OF S. GRAHAM, ESQ., WHO IS RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 10½ o'clock, at warerooms of S. Graham, No. 192 3d-av., his entire stock, consisting in part of Pecard & Plimpton patent bedsteads, parlor suites in great variety, bedroom suites, Brussels, ingrain and velvet carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood pianos, wardrobes, card tables, dressing bureaus, lounges, gas fixtures, clocks, bronzes, articles of vertu, antiques, oil-paintings, safes, &c., &c.
For full description see catalogue.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—No. 37 Nassau-st.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY—BEING THE BALANCE OF THE STOCK OF THE BAILEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell on THURSDAY, 24th, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, the balance of the plated ware stock of the Bailey Manufacturing Company, consisting of large lines of tea-sets, water pitchers, urns, trays, spoons, forks, &c., in lots to suit the trade and others.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—No. 37 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, DESKS, &c.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell on MONDAY, 21st, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, parlor suites, bedroom suites, marble-top shaving stand, dressing bureau, wardrobe, bedstead, rockers, easy chairs, &c. Also, three rosewood pianos; also, one melodeon.

C. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

JOHN G. PERZELL & CO. WILL sell on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, at Navy-yard, Brooklyn, (by order Rear Admiral S. W. Godon, Commandant,) two large vertical tubular boilers, about 40 tons each, from United States steamship *Hartford*; also one donkey boiler; also, on SATURDAY, June 26, United States steamship *Algonquin*, as she now lies. For further particulars and inventory inquire at the Commandant's office Navy-yard, or at the office of the auctioneers, 113 Pearl-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, Nos. 95 Chambers-st., and 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—On WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom No. 95 Chambers-st., choice collection of oil-paintings by well-known American and European artists. The above are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 21, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
80 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
30 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

PUBLIC SALE OF MEDICINES, HOSPITAL STORES, DRESSINGS, APPLIANCES, MOSQUITO BARS, &c.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1869.
Will be offered at public sale in this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., at 10 A. M., at Judiciary-square Depot, E-street, between 4th and 5th sts., a large and valuable assortment of medicines, stores, dressings and other property belonging to the Medical Department of the United States Army. Among the articles to be offered at auction will be embraced the following, viz.: Alcohol, 850 gallons; simple cerate, 1,200 pounds; chloroform, 500 pounds; powdered opium, 240 pounds; tinct. of opium, 450 pounds; sulphate of quinia, 1,000 ounces; camphor, 150 pounds; a valuable assortment of fluid extracts; altogether, nearly 150 lots of medicines, prepared by some of the best establishments in the country. Also, 10,000 pounds beef extract; 2,000 pounds candles; 5,600 pounds condensed milk; gelatine, adhesive and isinglass plasters, in large quantities; 2,000 gutta percha bedcovers, new; gutta percha cloth, patent and picked lint, roller bandages, feeding cups, graduate measures, mortars, W. W., scales, prescription and shop, dressed sheep skins, spatulas, spirit lamps, turned wood pill-boxes, pill machines and tiles; vials, 2,500 dozen. Also, 3,000 brown linen mosquito nets, single, in original boxes. Particulars in catalogues.
Terms: CASH. IN GOVERNMENT FUNDS ONLY; 27 per cent. required as a deposit at time of sale. All purchases to be removed in five days, and no errors corrected after removal of the goods.
CHARLES SUTHERLAND, Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

SUPREME COURT.—ISAAC P. MARTIN against THE DAGUSCAHONDA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—I, Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Referee, pursuant to the judgment in the above-entitled action, will sell at public auction, by D. M. Seaman, auctioneer, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, the 10th day of July next, the following Mortgage Bonds of the Daguscahonda Improvement Company: Two hundred and fifteen $500 and $1,000 coupon bonds, bearing date April 1, 1865, redeemable twenty years after date. Interest 7 per cent., payable semi-annually. Bonds secured by a mortgage upon the Company's lands, railroad and franchises.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee.
MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MAN-tels from $12 up. The largest stock and the latest patterns at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 805 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.]
The Summer SIXTH WEEK OF Programme.
The Summer GEO. L. FOX'S COMIC Programme.
The Summer PANTOMIME, Programme.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
The Summer. THE WONDERFUL Programme.
Acknowledged KIRALFY TROUPE, Acknowledged
Acknowledged (Sensational Dancers.) Acknowledged
Acknowledged GEO. L. FOX, Acknowledged
Acknowledged (Best Clown in World.) Acknowledged
Acknowledged Mlle. Rita Sangalli, Acknowledged
The Best THE OLYMPIC BALLET. in New-York.
The Best The Popular Harlequinade. in New-York.
The Best Mlle. HANIOLA. in New-York.
The Best IMRE AND BOLOSSY. in New-York.
The Best KIRALFY. in New-York.
Charming Music, Splendid Scenery, Wonderful Tricks.
MATINEES, 1½ WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers........JARRETT & PALMER
EVENING AT 8 AND SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.
FOURTH WEEK
OF THE
GREAT BURLESQUE TRIUMPH,
the LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE,
and the
GREAT FRENCH GROTESQUE DANCERS,
in H. B. Farnie's new Spectacular Eastern Extravaganza, entitled
SINBAD THE SAILOR,
SINBAD THE SAILOR.
Produced with
ENTIRELY NEW
SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS AND MUSIC.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—SUMMER SEASON.

OBSERVE THE PRICES.
Family circle, 30 cts.; children under 10 years 15 cts.
GENERAL ADMISSION..........50 CENTS
which includes all the curiosities of the Museum.
LAST WEEK OF THE GRAND COMBINATION,
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS,
in their programme of minstrelsy, and the
GREGORIES
in their matchless performances, including their
MINIATURE CIRCUS.
MONDAY, June 28, 1869, the celebrated tragedian,
MR. E. EDDY,
having made arrangements with the management, will have the honor of producing, for the first time in New-York, the great sensational dramatization by Eugene Sue, of his own remarkable work, entitled the
WANDERING JEW,
which will be presented with new scenery, new costumes, new appointments, and a newly-selected and efficient dramatic company.
Box-sheet now open, and seats may be secured.

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR OF 1869.

THE NEW-YORK
STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
Will hold its Twenty-ninth Annual Exhibition at ELMIRA, Sept. 14, 15, 16 and 17, 1869.
ENTRIES
Of animals and articles for exhibition will be received at any time up to and including SATURDAY, Aug. 21, when the entry books in all the classes will be closed.
Entries may be made by letter, addressed to the Secretary, at Albany, N. Y., or personally at the Agricultural Rooms.
The Premium List is now in press, and will be sent to all applicants.
Persons not now members of the Society forwarding entries by mail should inclose One Dollar for Annual Membership, or Ten Dollars for Life Membership.
T. L. HARISON, Corresponding Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF IN-ternal Revenue for the Sixth District of the State of New-York, comprising the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of same, at my office, No. 301 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av., daily, Sundays excepted, from the 10th day of June until the 30th day of June, 1869, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.
The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on businesses, trades and professions, and the taxes on carriages, billiard tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending May 1, 1870, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 10, 1869.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF IN-ternal Revenue for the 4th District of the State of New-York, comprising the 3d, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards of the City of New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, No. 61 Chambers-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 19th day of June until the 10th day of July, 1869, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
The lists herein referred to comprise the SPECIAL TAXES on BUSINESSES, TRADES and PROFESSIONS, and the taxes on CARRIAGES, BILLIARD-TABLES, GOLD WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER PLATE, for the year ending May 1, 1870, and the taxes upon INCOMES for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
ALFRED PLEASONTON, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For building sewers between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-fifth streets, and between Second and Fourth avenues.
Second—For building sewers in Eldridge-street between Delancey and Rivington, in Clinton-street between Broome and Delancey, in Columbia-street between Delancey and Rivington, in Henry-street between Gouverneur and Grand, in Monroe-street between Jackson and Corlears, and in Cherry-street between Corlears and East streets.
Third—For building sewers in Sixth and Seventh avenues between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, and in Seventh-avenue between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
First—Both sides of Second-avenue from Eighty-ninth to Ninety-fifth-street; also both sides of Third-avenue and the east side of Fourth-avenue from Eighty-ninth to Ninety-third-street; also the north side of Eighty-ninth-street and both sides of Ninetieth-street from Second to Fourth-avenue; also both sides of Ninety-first-street from Second to Third-avenue; also both sides of Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets from Second to Fourth-avenue; also the south side of Ninety-fourth-street from Second to Fourth-avenue.
Second—Both sides of Eldridge-street between Delancey and Rivington streets; also both sides of Clinton-street between Broome and Delancey streets; also both sides of Columbia-street between Delancey and Rivington streets; also both sides of Henry-street between Gouverneur and Grand streets; also the southerly side of East Broadway between Gouverneur and Grand streets; also the northerly side of Madison between Scammel and Jackson streets; also the southerly side of Grand-street from East Broadway to Henry-street; also the westerly side of Jackson-street from Madison to Henry-street; also both sides of Monroe-street from Jackson to Corlears-street; also both sides of Cherry-street from Corlears-street to East-street.
Third—Both sides of Sixth-avenue and both sides of Seventh-avenue from Thirty-first to Thirty-second-street, and both sides of Seventh-avenue from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth-street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to E. B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
E. B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOS. B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY. } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 18 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Great Jones-street, from Broadway to the Bowery.
Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Hall-place, from Sixth to Seventh-street.
Third—For building a sewer in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Avenue A to First-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
First—Both sides of Great Jones-street, from Broadway to the Bowery, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Second—Both sides of Hall-place, from Sixth to Seventh-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Third—Both sides of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Avenue A to First-avenue; also, the west side of Avenue A, from One Hundred and Fourteenth-street to a point distant one hundred and fifty-one feet northerly therefrom.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to E. B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
E. B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOS. B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY. } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 18, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, NO. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE METRO-politan Board of Health, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 16th day of June, 1869, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That section 121 of the Code of Sanitary Ordinances be and is hereby amended to read as follows:
SECTION 121. That no person shall boil any offal, swill, bones or fat in the built-up portions of any city or village, save in ordinary cooking, nor shall the business of bone-crushing, bone-boiling, bone-grinding, bone-burning, shell-burning, fat-boiling, gut-cleaning, nor the skinning or making of glue from any dead animals or parts thereof, nor any other occupation that is dangerous or detrimental to life or health, be hereafter established within any of said cities or villages; nor shall any person work or engage anywhere in the Metropolitan Sanitary District in any such business or occupation without a permit from this Board; and no business or pursuit of the kind in this section named shall be carried on anywhere in said District, unless the same be allowed by a permit of this Board.
[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

JAMES FISK, Jr.........................Proprietor.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
LUCILLE WESTERN LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN. LUCILLE WESTERN.
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
Supported by a powerful combination.
Admission, 50 cents; parquet and circle, $1; family circle, 30 cents.
Matinee—Admission, 50 cents; secured seats, 75 cents. Seats secured six days in advance.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 21,
Tennyson's Idyl,
DORA.
Messrs. Frederic Robinson, C. H. Vandenhoff, H. F. Daly, Miss Lizzie Price, Miss Kittie Blanchard and others in the cast.
The burlesque of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
Messrs. Stuart Robson, H. Pearson, H. F. Daly, H. Josephs. Misses Kittie Blanchard, Mary Cary and others.
Musical Director..........Mr. Charles Koppitz
Seats may be obtained at the box office; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the General Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway.
Doors open at 7½. Overture at 8.

WALLACK'S.

THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
THE LAURI TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS
HAVE ACHIEVED A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
THE THEATRE CROWDED NIGHTLY.
EVERY SCENE APPLAUDED!
THE BALLET PRONOUNCED BY PRESS AND PUBLIC
THE BEST EVER SEEN IN NEW-YORK.
THE TRANSFORMATION SCENE
THE MOST GORGEOUS EVER WITNESSED.
NEW FEATURES ADDED NIGHTLY!
The successful pantomime of
MOTHER HUBBARD,
with the LAURI TROUPE EVERY EVENING,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.
ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES IN PREPARATION.

STRAWBERRY AND ICE-CREAM Festival at the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., on MONDAY EVENING, June 21. Tickets, 50 cents; children's tickets, 25 cents.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—A meeting of this Society will be held on MONDAY EVENING, June 21, at 8 o'clock, in the Medical College, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., preparatory to the election to be held Monday, June 28, 1869, in compliance with the amended constitution.
SAMUEL AYRES, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the Association of the Alumni will be held in the Council-room of the University on COMMENCEMENT DAY, June 24, 1869, at six (6) P. M.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, President.
HANSON C. GIBSON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until TUESDAY, the 22d day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City for the ensuing year; say six thousand (6,000) tons of coal, and three thousand (3,000) cords of oak wood, and one thousand one hundred (1,100) cords of pine wood, more or less.
The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named,) if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.
The quantities of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Four thousand tons of furnace size, twelve hundred tons of stove size, seven hundred and twenty-five tons of egg size and seventy-five tons of nut size.
The oak wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three (3) feet long, and not less than three (3) inches in diameter.
The pine wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches long.
The proposals must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, solid measure, for both pine and oak wood, and also the price per cent for sawing and splitting per load—the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.
The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools, when ordered, as follows:
Two-thirds of the quantity required from the first day of July to the twenty-fifth day of August, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies.
Said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 22d day of June, 1870. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties.
No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.
Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
THOMAS MURPHY,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS,
Committee on Supplies.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,767,000.—TAX RELIEF BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until TUESDAY, June 29, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $2,767,000, of "Tax Relief Bonds of the City of New-York," authorized by Sec. 2 of Chap. 876, Laws of 1869.
Said bonds are to be issued for the purpose of providing means to redeem the Family Aid Fund Bonds of the City of New-York, due Nov. 1; that portion of the county debt, due Nov. 1, and the quota of the State tax to be levied on account of State debt, chargeable to the County of New-York during the present year.
The bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of July, in the year 1879.
The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.
The "Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 5," of the City of New-York, due Nov. 1, 1869; the Bonds of the County of New-York, entitled "New-York County Bonds for the repayment of Taxes," due Nov. 1, 1869; and the "Revenue Bonds of the City and County of New-York, of 1869," will be accepted at their par value and accrued interest, in payment, on account of any proposals made for the aforesaid Tax Relief Bonds of the City of New-York, which may be accepted; and in such cases the adjustment will be made at this office and the new bonds issued.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for deposits made with him on account of the aforesaid loan, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.
This loan, without increasing the debt of the City, offers an investment to companies and individuals unrivaled in security and for a period of years.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Tax Relief Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved, on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, June 19, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals for "McGonegal Pavements," each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, June 30, 1869, from persons legally authorized to lay the wooden pavement known as the "Improved Pavement," (McGonegal patent,) for the laying of this pavement in the following localities, viz.:
21st-st., from 4th to 5th avs.
25th-st., from 3d to Madison-av.
Lexington-av., from 21st-st. to 34th-st. and Waverley-place, from Broadway to Christopher-st.
The plans of these works can be seen, and forms for bids obtained, on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.—NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals for Nicolson Pavements, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, June 30, 1869, from such persons as may be legally authorized to construct Nicolson Pavement in the City of New-York, for the laying of that pavement in the following localities, to wit:
24th-st., from 1st to Madison-av.
22d-st., from 5th to 6th-av.
33d-st., from 5th to Madison-av.
29th-st., from 8th to 9th-av.
Cortlandt-st., from Broadway to Greenwich-st.
Dey-st., from Broadway to West-st.; and
14th-st., from 8th-av. to University-place.
The plans for these works can be seen and forms for the bids obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and the date of its offering will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1869, from persons legally authorized to lay the Fisk Concrete Pavement in the City of New-York, for the laying of that pavement in 122d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., and in 123d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The plans for the works may be seen and forms for the bids obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

PERSONAL.

REV. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., POULTney, Vt., opens Ripley Female College for boarders, July 15. This is a splendid resort at reasonable

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
MONDAY, and every Evening during the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
as
"ENOCH ARDEN."
MISS FANNY MORANT....as....MIRIAM LANE
MISS BLANCHE DE BAR..as....ANNIE LEIGH
In Mme. de Marguerite's Domestic Drama, in five acts, entitled
ENOCH ARDEN,
founded on Tennyson's beautiful poem of that name.
"A shipwreck sailor waiting for a sail:
No sail from day to day."
The play will be produced FOR THE FIRST TIME IN NEW-YORK, and with the same care and attention that has characterized the former productions at this establishment, with
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY by LEWIS & WITHAM.
NEW COSTUMES by JOYCE.
NEW PROPERTIES by DEUEL and Assistants.
NEW MACHINERY by DUNNE and Assistants.
NEW MUSIC by MOLLENHAUER,
and the full strength of the company in the cast.
Act 1st,
THE WEDDING.
Act 2d,
ENOCH'S DEPARTURE.
Act 3d,
THE VISION.
Act 4th,
"ENOCH ARDEN UNDER A PALM TREE."
Act 5th,
ENOCH'S RETURN HOME.
THE DYING SAILOR.
TABLEAU!
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.

ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME.
MISS FANNY HERRING in a new Burlesque.
THE ZANFRETTA & CARON TROUPE, in new Acts, Dances, and Brilliant Feats
First time here of the great Burlesque of the
"FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD."
NEW COMIC PANTOMIME,
Commencing with "State Secrets."
FRIDAY EVENING, ANNUAL BENEFIT OF MR. N. B. CLARKE.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

14th-st., Adjoining the Academy of Music, 14th-st.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF Mr. G. W. H. GRIFFIN.
Bryants' Minstrels, 14th-st., Bryants' Minstrels.
The Peace Jubilee. Dan Bryant. Bryants' Minstrels.
The Peace Jubilee. Unsworth. The Doorkeeper.
The Peace Jubilee. Eugene. The Doorkeeper.
The Peace Jubilee. Dave Reed. Peace Jubilee.
Parquet 50c.; gallery 25c.; orchestra seats 75c.
Dan Bryant. 14th-st. Opera House. Bryants'.

STEINWAY HALL.

GRAND CONCERT,
For the benefit of the
NEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
HOBOKEN,
by the
BERGE CHORAL UNION,
Under the direction of Dr. WM. BERGE.
TUESDAY EVENING, June 22, 1869,
at 8 o'clock. Admission Two Dollars.
Tickets to be had at the following places: John R. Terry's, Union-square; Jordens & Martens', No. 759 Broadway; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; Geo. E. Bennett's, No. 111 Broadway; Turner & Brother's, No. 241 Hudson-st.; J. R. Hill's, Canal and Hudson sts.; B. N. Crane's, Washington-st., Hoboken.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.,
NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NIGHT, JUNE 26.

MUSICAL.

A CHICKERING PIANO, $100.

Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, Factory and warerooms, 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 25 new and 15 second-hand PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of fine first-class makers, and take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days, owing to the large number of instruments returned the 1st of May. Also, 50 new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward, and new organs for $50 and upward, for cash.

RAVEN & BACON,

(ESTABLISHED 1829,)
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos,
Warerooms No. 646 Broadway, New-York.
We are offering our instruments at greatly-reduced prices.

A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS piano-fortes, Agraffe treble; the best instruments in America, and the most reasonable in price; second-hand pianos at bargains. JENNYS & SON, No. 225 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST pianos manufactured, 5 yrs. guarantee; installments taken; second-hand pianos for sale and taken in exchange; pianos to let, the amount applied if purchased. J. C. BARNES, 137 8th-st., near Broadway.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

FOR SALE—A ROSEWOOD PIANO, IN good order; price $150. Apply at No. 60 East 129th-st., near 4th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.

Terms for the month of June $3 50 per day or $21 per week. On and after the 1st of July, and for the balance of the season, $4 per day.

MISSISQUOI SPRINGS HOTEL,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, VERMONT,
W. H. BURROUGHS, PROPRIETOR.
The above hotel is now open for the reception of guests. First-class accommodations. Pure Vermont air, (so favorable for invalids and others;) wild and picturesque scenery, (including fine views of Mount Mansfield and the Adirondacks,) boating, fishing, splendid drives, &c., &c.
This hotel is adjacent to the famous MISSISQUOI SPRINGS, whose waters have wrought such almost miraculous cures of the most obstinate diseases. Railroads from every direction to St. Albans, and from there it is a charming ride of ten miles. Communications addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.,
Opens for the reception of guests in the latter part of June. The proprietor having purchased the entire property, has expended over $10,000 in enlarging and improving the house the present season.
C. Koppitz's celebrated orchestra, from Selwyn's Theatre, Boston, has been engaged for the season of 1869. JOS. B. WEAVER, 2d, Proprietor.

WINDEMERE HOUSE,

GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y., is now open. For circulars call or address M. P. BROWNING & CO., No. 25 East 4th-st., New-York, or Monroe, Orange County.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open. It is desirably situated on high ground, and distant from the beach about two miles, thus enjoying all the advantages of the sea-breeze, while protected from the damp and chilly winds of the ocean, making it specially desirable for those in delicate health; it is well shaded and retired. Good stabling. Stages run to beach and cars. Terms moderate. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av., New-York.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT Point, L. I.—Now open, with extensive improvements. Situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay. Fine bathing, driving, boating and sailing; fishing unexcelled; reached by Long Island Railroad from James-slip, and by steamer *Artisan* from Pier No. 28 East River.
M. B. PARSONS.

EMBOGCHT HOUSE—CATSKILL—JAS. P. OVERBAGH, proprietor—Situated one mile from village, is now open; is especially adapted for the accommodation of families. For information address Proprietor, Catskill.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, now open.—Mr. FISH, Jr. can be seen at the Clifford House, No. 1,242 Broadway, in relation to rooms.

SOUTH SIDE HOTEL, AMITYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay, 1½ hours by South Side Railroad, will be ready for guests June 23; good fishing and bathing. E. C. KING, Proprietor.

BAY VIEW HOUSE, FLUSHING BAY, now open; accommodations first-class; terms moderate. Apply to L. D'HOMERGUE, Flushing, L. I.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 21 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE physical and mental decay, and all diseases arising from early and self-abuse speedily and effectually cured by DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL. Read my little book, 34 pages; sent free. No. 58 Bond-st., one door from Bowery.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 58 Bond-st., one door from Bowery. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

ATTENTION TO DISEASES OF MIDdle-aged men, stricture, fistula, piles. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

NO. 227 EAST 7TH-ST.—MRS. BAREIS midwife, of 25 years' uninterrupted practice. Good rooms and nursing, strictly private.

YELLOW FEVER.

More Fever Ships at Quarantine—Sixteen Cases on the Saratoga.

List of Deaths on the Vessel—Names of Those Transferred to the Hospital Ship.

The United States school-ship *Saratoga*, from Havana June 7, and Key West 11, arrived yesterday morning at Lower Quarantine, having on board a number of cases of yellow fever.

Captain O'ROURKE, Superintendent of the Quarantine Hospitals, reports that, in addition to two deaths which occurred at Havana, one officer and two men died during the passage from Key West. Sixteen patients, in different stages of the disease, were found on board, all of whom, have been removed to the hospital-ship *Illinois*.

The *Saratoga* had received orders at Key West to proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., but in consequence of the alarming spread of yellow fever among the crew, Commander WHITING deemed it advisable to put into the nearest port. The *Saratoga* is a sailing-vessel, and has at present a crew of 204 men all told.

The following is the official list of deaths on board from yellow fever:

John P. Quinn, Surgeon, June 6.
Michael Bowler, post marine, June 7.
John Riley, seaman, June 18.
Edward Fitzgerald, seaman, June 19.
Geo. N. Flagg, Lieutenant, June 20, at quarantine. Total five deaths.

The following is the official list of officers and men transferred to hospital ship *Illinois*:

James S. Giraud, Passed Assistant Paymaster.
Wm. W. Carter, gunner.
N. G. Tompkins, boatswain.
Walter A. Failing, mate.
W. E. McMullen, captain's clerk.
H. C. Raebel, Lieutenant.
Robert Anderson, Signal Quartermaster.
Frank Robinson, steerage cook.
James Anderson, master's apprentice.
Samuel Blodgett, mate.
W. H. Palmer, marine corporal.
James Reynolds, marine.
John Henry, marine.
Michael Hasford, marine.
Samuel Rothberg, master's apprentice.
John Hennoberger, marine.

The Murder of Hugh Kelly.

The body of HUGH KELLY, who died in Newark, N. J., on Tuesday last from the effects of injuries received in this City on the 2d of May last, is still at the Morgue. After the death of KELLY in Newark, Coroner CHASE gave permission to remove the body, as it was becoming decomposed, but the object of this action on his part has not been secured, as the authorities here desire to hold an inquest upon the body. The inquest commenced by Coroner CHASE on Thursday last was adjourned to to-day, after the testimony of the mother and the sister of the deceased had been taken. The substance of their testimony, which has hitherto been withheld, is as follows:

On the evening of the 2d day of May, the deceased became involved in a quarrel concerning the possession of a dog with some parties who kept a saloon under the apartments occupied by his mother, his sister and himself, at the corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street and Second-avenue. KELLY ran away up stairs to escape the men with whom he had quarreled, but he subsequently came down the street to walk out with his sister. They went up Second-avenue together for some distance, when KELLY, having forgotten some articles that he desired to take with him, turned back toward the house. Miss KELLY saw him walk down the street, and she also saw MICHAEL RAFFERTY, JOHN DUFFY and PETER MCMANUS, three of the party with whom KELLY had quarreled in the saloon, coming in the opposite direction. One of them said, "There is KELLY," but the young lady did not witness any demonstrations of violence. She went on her way, and it was not until she returned, late in the evening, that she learned that her brother was injured. He had been brought into the house from the place where he was found, bathed in blood.

KELLY recovered so far as to be able to narrate the circumstance of his affray with the three men after he had left his sister. After he had met and passed them, they followed him, and one of the number struck him with a stone upon the side of his head. He ran a short distance from them and fell upon the pavement insensible.

The *post mortem* examination showed that the skull was fractured, and that abscess of the brain ensued, causing his death.

The circumstances which led to KELLY's removal to Newark while he was still living, were these: RAFFERTY, one of his assailants, was arrested for the part which he took in the affray, and was held to bail in $1,000 to answer. He then attempted to "settle it" by the payment of $200. The money was refused by Mrs. KELLY, and the three assailants formed another plan to get KELLY out of the way, so as to afford them, if possible, an opportunity to escape the punishment for their crime. They subscribed money enough to pay the doctor's bill, and procured his assent to a removal and change of air for the injured man. KELLY was accordingly sent to Newark, where he died.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, June 19—1 P. M.

Consols closed at 92⅝@92¾ for money; 92¾@92⅞ for account; United States Five-twenties, 80¾; Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Central Railway Shares, 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 19—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	12¼d.@12½d.
Middling Orleans	12½d.@12¾d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week:

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, California White, 9s. 8d.; No. 2 Red Western easier at 8s. 9d. Flour, 22s. 6d. for Western Canal. Corn—No. 2 Mixed Western, 27s. 6d. for new, and 28s. 6d. for old. Oats, 3s. 4d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 37s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 99s. Beef, 90s. Lard, 72s. 6d. Cheese, 78s. Bacon, 62s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Resin—5s. for Common, and 15s. for Fine. Petroleum—8d. ℘ gallon for Spirits; Refined has declined to 1s. 7d. Tallow, 44s. Turpentine, 27s. Linseed Oil, £32.

LONDON, Saturday, June 19—1 P. M.

Sugar, 40s. ℘ cwt. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Oils—Sperm, £95; Whale, £39 10s.; Linseed Cakes, £9 15s.@£10. Calcutta Linseed, 60s. 6d.

HAVRE, Saturday, June 19.

Cotton opened at 145f. for Tres Ordinaire, on spot, and 142½f. for Low Middlings, afloat.

LONDON, Saturday, June 19—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92¾ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 80¾. Railroad stocks firmer; Illinois Centrals, 95½; Erie, 20¼.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 19—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opened dull, at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 12¼d.@12½d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d.@12¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 8s. 9d. Western Flour, 22s. 6d.

LONDON, Saturday, June 19—11 A. M.

Tallow, 44s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, June 19—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed quiet at 86¾.

PARIS, Saturday, June 19—Evening.

The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 70f. 25c.

ANTWERP, Saturday, June 19—Evening.

Petroleum closed quiet but unchanged.

HAVRE, Saturday, June 19—Evening.

Cotton closed firmer, both on the spot and afloat. The figures, however, are unchanged.

HAVANA, Sunday, June 20.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending June 19: SUGAR—A small business is doing at unchanged rates; stock in warehouses in Havana and Matanzas 385,000 boxes, 18,000 hhds; exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas 64,000 boxes, 3,500 hhds. to foreign countries; 14,000 boxes to the United States; Muscovadoes dull at 7¼@7¾ reals for fair to good refining. LARD firmer at 19½c. in tierces, and 21½c. in 25-lb. tins. FLOUR easier at $9 50@$10 25 ℘ bbl. TALLOW buoyant at 11c.@12c. ℘ lb. PETROLEUM declining; quoted at 4@4½ reals ℘ gallon in bbls., and 5 reals in tins. HAMS active at 24c. LUMBER steady for Yellow Pine at $26 50 ℘ thousand; White Pine firm at $32. SHOOKS—Box flat at 7 reals; Empty Hogsheads quiet at $2 75. FREIGHTS steady; ℘ box of Sugar to United States, $1 75; ℘ hhd. Sugar, $7@$8; ℘ hhd. Molasses, $4 25@$5; ℘ ton to Falmouth and orders, 47s.@52s. 6d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 19.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,600 bbls.; Wheat, 190,000 bushels; Corn, 93,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 143,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels. FREIGHTS are steady at 14c. for Wheat, 12c. for Corn, 7¾c.@8c. for Oats, to New-York. FLOUR firm; Spring nominally at 12c.@25c. better; sales of 1,000 bbls. Amber Western at $5 50; 100 bbls. Western Spring at $6 25@$6 50; 40 bbls. of White Western at $8. WHEAT is active and higher; sales, early, 29,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago and 14,000 bushels Spring, per sample, at $1 30 to arrive; also a cargo of 7,800 bushels Milwaukee at $1 29@$1 30 to arrive; later, 18,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 31 to arrive; 7,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 30¼; a cargo of 8,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club on private terms to arrive; 7,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago, and 15,300 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 31½ to arrive, and 7,800 No. 2 Chicago at $1 31 on spot, closing quiet and weaker. CORN dull, small lots selling at 68c.@72c., as to quantity, and 8,000 bushels of Choice No. 1 at 78½c. OATS nominal at 67c. PORK steady at $33 for Heavy Mess. LARD steady at 19¼c. for Prime. HIGHWINES—No inquiry; held at 97c.; a concession would have to be made to find a purchaser. PEAS scarce and wanted; would bring $1 12@$1 15 if here.

CHICAGO, Saturday June 19.

FLOUR in good demand for shipping and higher for low and medium grades; sales of Spring Extras at $4 75@$6 25. WHEAT active; sales of No. 1 at $1 22 @$1 23½; No. 2 at $1 20. CORN active; sales of No. 1 at 64c.@64¼c.; No. 2 at 63c. OATS moderately active and higher; sales of No. 2 at 59¾c.@60c. RYE firm and higher; sales of No. 1 at $1@$1 01; No. 2 at 97c.@98c. BARLEY dull and nominal. HIGHWINES nominal at 95½c.@96c. Mess PORK steady and firm at $33 50. LARD firm at 19¼c.@19½c. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 15½c.; Dry-salted Shoulders firm at 13c. CATTLE dull and lower at $6@$6 50 for butchers; $6 75@$7 25 for fair to good. Live HOGS quiet and lower at $8 25@$8 40 for common; $8 50@$8 75 for fair to medium; $8 85@$9 05 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 Oats, 7,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 183,000 bushels Wheat, 116,000 bushels Corn, 75,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 10,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS quiet.

OSWEGO, Saturday, June 19.

FLOUR inactive and unchanged; sales 2,400 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring, $7 for Amber Winter, $7 15 for White, and $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but quiet; sales 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40, and 2,400 bushels White Canada at $1 65 in bond. CORN quiet; sales 2,500 bushels No. 1 at 82c. OATS—73c. for Ohio, and 76c. for Wisconsin. RYE nominally $1 06 in bond. CORNMEAL, $1 75 ℘ cwt. MILLFEED dull; Shorts, $17@18; Shipstuffs, $20@$22; Middlings, $23@28 ℘ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8¼c.; Corn, 7½c.; Rye, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 66c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—65,380 bushels Wheat, 3,400 bushels Rye, 2,284,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—21,000 bushels Wheat, 171,300 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 19.

TOBACCO steady but unchanged. COTTON—None in the market. FLOUR heavy; Superfine, $4 50 @$5 25; Spring Extra, $5@$5 25; Double Extra, $5 25 @$5 50. WHEAT firm; Prime to Choice Fall, $1 20@ $1 40; strictly Choice to Fancy, $1 50@$1 60. CORN firm but unchanged. OATS firmer at 62c.@65c. RYE firm at $1. WHISKY, 96c. PROVISIONS firm. PORK held at $34. BACON—14½c. for Shoulders, 18c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 18¾c. for Clear Sides; loose Country Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. LARD firm at 19½c. @20c. for Choice Kettle. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. Live HOGS active at $7 50@$9. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 3,500 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, June 19.

COTTON dull and nominal; Middlings, 31½c.@32c.; sales, 90 bales; receipts, 37 bales; exports, 3,408 bales. GOLD, 136¼. Sterling EXCHANGE, 149¾@150. New York Sight EXCHANGE, ⅛ per cent. premium. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 20@$6; Double Extra, $6 25; Treble Extra, $6 50. CORN—White, $1. OATS, 71c.@72c. BRAN, $1 10. HAY—Prime, $26. PORK—Mess, $34 75@$35. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¾c.; Clear Sides, 19c. LARD firm; Tierce, 20c.@21c.; Keg, 21c.@22c. SUGAR firm; Prime, 13c.@13¼c.; Common, 10c.@11c. MOLASSES inactive and nominal. WHISKY quiet; Western Rectified held at 96c.@97½c. COFFEE unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 19.

COTTON unchanged. FLOUR little more active; prices irregular; sales 2,000 bbls. Northwestern Extra Family, $5 50@$6 25; Pennsylvania do., $5 87½@$6. WHEAT dull; sales 2,000 bushels Red at $1 35@$1 50; Amber, $1 55@$1 60; California, $1 65. RYE firmer at $1 30. CORN in fair demand; sales 6,000 bushels. Yellow at 94c.@95c.; Western Yellow, 91c.@92c.; Mixed Western, 87c.@88c. OATS unchanged. GROCERIES—Small business. PROVISIONS advancing; stock low. PETROLEUM unchanged. WHISKY held at $1.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 19.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN dull and unchanged. Rye scarce; sales at $1 25. COTTON unchanged. WHISKY quiet at 96c. PROVISIONS quiet and firm. Mess PORK held $33 25@$33 50. Bulk MEATS 13c.@16c. for Shoulders and Sides. BACON, 14½c.@17¾c.@18¾c. HAMS, 20c. @21c. LARD, 19½c.; but little was done; quotations nominal; purchases could not have been made less. GOLD, 137. MONEY close. EXCHANGE dull.

TOLEDO, Saturday, June 19.

FLOUR firmer and nominally unchanged. WHEAT advancing and active; Amber, $1 37 on the spot; $1 38 buyer all the month; White Michigan, regular, $1 36½; No. 2 Red, $1 24, closing quiet. CORN steady and unchanged. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE advancing: sales of No. 1 at $1. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 6,500 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, June 19.

FLOUR firm; Choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $5 35 @$6. WHEAT unsettled at $1 21½ for No. 1, and $1 18⅜ for No. 2. OATS firm. CORN quiet at 60c. for No. 2. RYE and BARLEY nominal. FREIGHTS firm but unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 116,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 107,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 19.

FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $4 25. WHEAT—Red, $1 15; White, $1 25. CORN—Shelled, in bulk, 65c. OATS, in bulk, 70c. RYE, $1 25. TOBACCO firm; sales, 179 hhds. at $4 70@$16 25. PROVISIONS active. Mess PORK, $33 50. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¼c. LARD—Tierce, 19¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 19½c. HIGHWINES firm at 96c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 19.

The FLOUR market is dull and weak at $4 50@$5 50. WHEAT quiet, at $1 40@$1 60. LEGAL TENDERS, 73¾. MINING STOCKS closed with a general advance; Alpha, $27; Belcher, $27; Crown Point, $59; Chollar, $326; Hale & Norcross, $158; Imperial, $90; Kentuck, $184; Gould & Curry, $115; Savage, $89; Ophir, $25; Yellow Jacket, $62; Overman, $95; Sierra Nevada, $41.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 19.

COTTON less firm; Middlings, 33c. FLOUR active at previous rates. WHEAT a shade firmer; Prime Red, $1 60@$1 65. CORN dull and weak; White, 95c.@97c.; Yellow, 86c.@88c. OATS dull; Light, 70c.@72c. RYE dull at $1 25. PROVISIONS unchanged, except Mess PORK at $34. WHISKY firm and scarce at $1 03@$1 04.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 19.

COTTON dull and nominal and declined ½c.; receipts, 39 bales; exports, 252 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—New, $1 35. CORN firm at 92c. OATS dull at 77½c. PORK—Prime, $34. LARD, 20½c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14½c.; Sides, 19c.

DETROIT, Saturday, June 19.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT advanced 2c. for White fair; sales at $1 65 for Extra; $1 46 for No. 1; $1 25@$1 26 for No. 2; $1 38 for No. 1 Amber. CORN, 66c. OATS, 60c.@65c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, June 19.

Spirits TURPENTINE, 38½c. RESIN, $1 80@$4. Crude TURPENTINE, $2 60@$3. TAR, $2 25. COTTON, 30c.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, June 19.

COTTON irregular; the market closed dull; sales, 100 bales; Low Middling, 30c.; receipts, 176 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, June 19.

The COTTON market closed dull; Middling, 30½c.; sales nominal; exports, 1,830 bales; receipts, 300 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, June 19.

COTTON quiet; sales, 70 bales; Middlings, 31c.; receipts, 353 bales; exports, coastwise, 525 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, June 19.

The COTTON market closed dull and drooping; sales, 90 bales; receipts, 26 bales; Middlings, 31c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 19.

Stocks heavy; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 108¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad 31¼; Reading Railroad, 48⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¾. Gold, 136⅜.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 20—*In steamship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.*—H. Harris, Mr. Plumb, J. B. Broadbent, Mrs. H. Morgan, J. Cohun and wife, R. Phillips and wife, Rev. M. Raphael, Rev. A. Collander, Rev. B. Field, Rev. A. Magno, Rev. R. McPhail, M. Lowry, J. Samuels, J. Chappell, Ogden Haggerty, Mr. McGrorty, W. P. Gould, J. Hart, F. Cain, Miss Morgan, Miss J. Cain, Mrs. S. Bramham, G. W. Street, D. Fuller, wife and son, Mrs. Essenwein, Mrs. Shallenberger, Mrs. Hicks, Miss Ballam, J. C. Copestake, L. G. Watson, Mr. Kipling, H. Arthur, J. R. Postance, Mr. Percy, C. Garforth, Master Morgan, Mrs. McKittrick, Mr. Sternberg, J. B. Adams, Miss Essenwein, Miss Hall, Miss Hicks, J. D. Gilbert, J. Cook, J. Hodgson, S. Welch.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—W. B. Hodgson and wife, Miss Telfair, Jacob Leppman and wife, T. L. Kinsey, wife, child and servant, D. L. Oakley and wife, G. A. Jeffries and wife, L. A. McDowell and wife, Mrs. E. A. Harris, Mrs. Phelps Callanan, Geo. Kent and wife, Miss Kent, Miss Tillingham, Miss Mary A. Watson, Miss Emma Apple, M. Apple, Henry Randolph, H. Garrison, J. Terhune, Samuel Close, John Trustill, L. D. Gould, Dr. Wm. Scherser, J. A. Starkweather, R. W. Bloom, Thos. Watson, W. C. Cotton, A. Renean, H. T. Williams, A. Decker, H. W. Pease, John E. Major, J. V. R. Landsing, J. Cohen, L. Ohlman, P. S. Crawford, Thos. Mettern, J. M. McNab, M. Donovan, M. L. Mickels, and 5 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets...... 7 34 | Moon sets.. 2 50
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 13 | Gov. Island. 6 02 | Hell Gate.. 7 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 20.

Arrived.

Steamship Merrimack, Weir, Rio Janeiro May 26, Bahia 30th; Pernambuco June 1; Para 7th, and St. Thomas 14th, with mdse. and 54 passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steamship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool June 10, and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. June 12, 210 miles west from Fastnet, passed a brig-rigged Cunard steamer bound east; 19th, lat. 41 38, lon. 64 42, passed an N. G. steamer bound east; 20th, 143 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed a Cunard steamer; one of the Anchor Line of steamers; one of the London Line of steamers; steamship City of London, and steamship Erin, all bound east.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Denty, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah 61 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, to J. Lorillard.

Ship Helene, (N. G.,) Raschen, Liverpool May 18, with mdse. to Caesar & Pauli. Has had light winds and thick weather on the Banks—crossing June 2, in lat. 41 45.

Ship Johanne Martin, (N. G.,) Benitz, Bremen 30 ds., with mdse. to order. Has had constant head winds and calms.

Bark Maythorn, Anderson, of and from Glasgow 44 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson, Jr. Experienced strong westerly winds to the Banks; from thence light winds with much fog.

Brig Leonard Meyers, Hicks, Palermo 72 ds., with fruit, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to A. Abbott. Was 24 ds. to the Western Islands; from thence had light winds and calms. Passed Gibraltar April 22. June 3, lat. 44 30, lon. 50 35, spoke fishing schrs. Emeline M. Russell, (of Salem,) with 500 qtls. fish; John Simmons, (of Provincetown,) with 250 qtls.; C. M. Molton, (of Marblehead,) with 300 qtls.; Prophet, (of Plymouth,) with 8 qtls.; Montezuma, with 600 qtls., all well; report fish very scarce.

Brig Paragon, (of Searsport,) Stinte, Jacksonville, Fla., 10 ds., with lumber to Nourset & Brown—vessel to Howe, White & Co.

Brig Irene, Voss, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Brig Robert Dillon, Blatchford, Cienfuegos 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brugiere & Aviles.

Brig Eyra, (Aust.,) Nicolich, Antwerp 54 ds., with mdse. to order. Has had strong W. and S. W. winds to the Banks; from thence light winds and fogs.

French frigate and school-ship Jean Bart, Commander Motley, Halifax 6 ds. June 6, went ashore at Halifax during a dense fog; got off without serious damage; will go on the dry-dock for repairs.

French frigate Semeranis, Rear Admiral Mequet, Halifax 5 ds.

Schr. R. P. Reynard, (of Fall River,) Reynard, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to B. F. Small. June 15, Nantucket Shoals bearing N. W. 40 miles, passed the deck-house of a vessel painted with blue stripes, and a number of sailors' chests, apparently not long in the water; at the same time saw a large steamer near the wreck.

Schr. Wm. H. Jones, Line, St. Mary's 60 ds., with lumber and naval stores to A. Abbott.

Schr. S. S. Bickmore, (of St. George, Me.,) Barter, Grace Bay 14 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to S. W. Merchant & Co.

Schr. H. H. Thompson, Gaskill, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. John Collyer, Greene, South Amboy, for Wareham.

Schr. Willie Dilks, Holmes, Woodbride, for Riverhead.

Schr. Henry Low, Cox, Poughkeepsie, for Stonington.

Schr. Geo. W. Middleton, Nickerson, Rondout, for Fall River.

Schr. Wm. Boardman, Billard, Woodbridge, for Portland.

Schr. Forest, Crane, Whiting, Me., with lumber to order.

Schr. Bramhall, Emery, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. A. Haynes, Smith, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to E. C. Gates.

Schr. Ocean Star, Woodman, Rockland, with lime to Pressy & Co.

Schr. Sarah J. Thomas, Arnold, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maracaibo, Henley, Rondout, for Portland.
Schr. Mary Miller, Ward, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Anadir, Crone, Albany, for Riverhead.
Schr. Splendid, Pheney, Troy, for Wareham.
Schr. Sea Bird, Beatty, Rondout, for Fall River.
Schr. Ella Miller, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Delaware, Snow, Clinton Point, for Boston.
Schr. James Barrett, Nickerson, Albany, for Boston.
Schr. Texas, Stanley, Newburg, for Norwich.
Schr. Only Daughter, Headly, Virginia.
Schr. Mark Mankin, Tyler, Baltimore, for Hoboken.
Schr. Elizabeth B., Hagan, Providence.
Schr. Rachel Edwards, Edwards, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Modesty, Weaver, Providence.
Schr. Charles, Derring, Taunton.
Schr. Chas. Lovering, Trefeather, Taunton.
Schr. Nigar, Wilson, New-Bedford.
Schr. Cabinet, Cook, New-Haven.
Schr. Editor, Black, New-Haven.
Schr. Henry P. Simmons, Corson, Virginia.
Schr. Rainbow, Clum, Virginia.
Schr. Kate, Stevens, Fall River.
Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.
Schr. Chas. A. Grainer, Hovey, Providence.
Schr. Robert B. Smith, Young, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Henry Gibbs, Snow, New-Bedford.
Schr. E. H. Brazos, Edwards, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Monro, New-Haven.
Schr. Escort, Small, Bridgeport.
Schr. Napoleon, Rulon, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, moderate, S., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 19.—Arr. bark Heroine, from Liverpool.

20th, arr. bark Hendrick, from Sonrabaya; and one from Cardiff.

CHARLESTON, June 20.—Arr. steamer Saragossa, from New-York; Sea Gull, from Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 20.—The frigates Savannah and Macedonian, of the Practice Squadron, passed out the capes to-day on their annual cruise in tow of the steamers Mercurry and Perri Winkle.

HOLMES' HOLE, June 19.—Arr. brig Hark, Daley, Bangor for Sag Harbor; schrs. Montebello, (Br.,) Waters, St. John, N. B., for Providence; Lillian M. Warren, Warren, Philadelphia for Boston; Sophia R. Jameson, Jameson, Rockland for Norfolk; Hattie Coombs, Jefferson, Rockland for Richmond; Valiant, (Br.,) Crane, New-York for Parsboro; Julia, Kent, Jonasport for New-York; Fanny Keating, Daniels, Philadelphia for Gardiner; Jesse B. Allen, Chase, Bangor for Riverhead; E. Arcularius, Hinkley, —— for Alexandria; Thomas Morris, Kelley, Boston for Stamford, Conn.

SAVANNAH, June 20.—Arr. steamer General Barnes, from New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Galathea—Nor. bark, hence for Antwerp, 12 ds. out, May 27, lat. 44 10, lon. 39.

Goethe—N. G. bark, from Galveston for Bremen, 30 ds. out, June 7, lat. 41 31, lon. 53.

Mary & Catherine—Brig, (of Sunderland,) from —— for Boston, June 16, lat. 40 30, lon. 69 30.

AQUINUS AND THE BISHOP.

A SONNET.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Increase of worldly wealth is not alway
　With growth in grace in manifest accord;
　So quaint *Aquinus* hinted to my lord,
The Bishop,—when upon a certain day,
　Surprised while counting o'er his ample hoard
　Of shining ducats in a coffer stored—
The prelate said, "The time, you see, has gone
　When dear old Mother Church was forced to say,
(*Acts second!*) '*Gold and silver have I none!*'"
　"Ah!" quoth *Aquinus*, shrewdly, "so I find;
But that, your Grace, was in the purer age,
　The very same, be pleased to bear in mind,
When with her foes brave battle she could wage,
　And say to sordid Satan, '*Get behind!*'"

THE DOUBLE LIFE;

OR,

THE HAMPTON MYSTERY.

BY MRS. HARRIET LEWIS.

CHAPTER I.

THE LADY BEATRICE.

Had she lived before the seige of Troy,
Helen, whose beauty summoned Greece to arms,
And drew a thousand ships to Tenedos,
Had not been named in Homer's Iliad;
Her name had been in every line he wrote.
MARLOWE.

The Lady Beatrice Hampton, only child of the Earl of Hampton, had passed her youth and early womanhood, and was still unmarried. She had no lack of suitors, for she had inherited from her mother an immense fortune, and was beautiful, witty, accomplished, a reigning belle, and a leader in society. Her friends were puzzled at her adherence to celibacy, and no one was more puzzled than her father, whose greatest desire was to see her happily married. It was an unsolvable problem to the Earl, that his daughter should persist in refusing the most eligible offers, and she was looked upon, even by her admirers, as a beatiful mystery, a delightful puzzle, a marble-hearted and incomprehensible Sphynx.

One March evening, in the drawing-room of his town-house, Lord Hampton sat thinking of his daughter. The night was wild and stormy. The pleasant room presented a strong contrast to the gloom without. A sea-coal fire flamed in the polished grate. The great chandelier flooded the room with light. Flowers, fresh from the greenhouse, with moisture yet upon their petals, were crowded with profusion into vases whose delicate sculpture would have fired an artist's heart. The heavy warm-hued curtains fell in folds to the floor, shutting out the darkness, and shutting in the light and warmth and fragrance.

The Earl was tall and stately, with becoming portliness of figure, and eyes as keen as in his early youth, a complexion of unusual ruddiness, hair and whiskers of iron-gray, and manly features, whose expression inclined to sternness. He had almost reached threescore years and ten, but he exhibited none of the feebleness of age. His mind retained its vigor, and his manners were those of the courtly old-school gentleman.

His thoughts were evidently anxious and troubled. He roused himself from them at last, and stretched out his hand toward the bell-pull. At that moment the curtains dividing the apartment from a second drawing-room were lifted and the Lady Beatrice entered.

"You sent for me, father?" she inquired, approaching him. "You desired to see me?"

"I did, Beatrice," responded his Lordship. "I have something of importance to say to you."

The Lady Beatrice stood leaning against the marble mantel-piece in an expectant attitude.

She was a superbly beautiful woman. At least four and thirty years of age, she looked scarcely five and twenty.

Lord Hampton looked at her with a father's pride, yet with a strange expression. This being, so cold to others, was equally cold to him. He wondered if she ever experienced any womanly emotions, and, while he wondered, the Lady Beatrice broke the silence:

"You have news from your friend Lord Adlowe, have you not?" she asked.

"Yes; his Lordship has returned to England," replied the Earl. "I received a line from him this morning, informing me that he arrived in town last evening. I called upon him, and invited him to dine with us to-day. He is all impatience to see you. It is of Lord Adlowe that I am about to speak to you."

The Lady Beatrice bowed her head without speaking. Encouraged by her attentiveness, the Earl resumed:

"Lord Adlowe comes back to us, after his five years' journeying, more than ever your slave. He has been for eight years your faithful lover. It was you who made him an exile and a wanderer. He has kept himself single, waiting patiently, never reproaching you for your coldness, never forcing his attentions upon you."

"Because he never dared to!" interposed the Lady Beatrice, with an icy smile. "I do not like Ormond Adlowe, father. He is false and bad at heart, his years of devotion to me notwithstanding. He has returned to renew his persecutions of me. He is tired of roving, I suppose, and his coffers need replenishing. Of all my suitors I like him least. I must repeat what I have said so many times to you and to him. I shall never marry."

"And why not?" demanded the Earl. "Have you realized that time is slipping away, and that you are advancing in years? How long will it be before you will be pushed aside in society by younger rivals. I shall soon die, and you will be left alone. I long to see you mistress of your own household, a happy wife. Can it be that you are still mourning for that misguided Geoffrey Trevelyan—the unworthy scion of a noble house, the midnight robber of his uncle—"

"Stop!" said the Lady Beatrice, a swift flush overspreading her features. "I do not care to hear Geoffrey Trevelyan's name. They say he is dead."

"Yes, he is dead," said the Earl, thoughtfully. "He died many years ago, in a foreign land—poor fellow! After all he was but a boy, and his untimely fate always saddens me. He had in him the stuff for a noble man, but was warped by harshness and evil associates. Had Lord Trevelyan, his uncle, whose heir he was, pursued him less vindictively for his crime, Geoffrey might have been living, and honored to-day. I don't blame you for grieving for him, for you were his betrothed wife. But he was unworthy and is dead. You were but a mere child when he disappeared. Surely you do not cherish a love for his memory still."

"I am not romantic, father," said the Lady Beatrice, dryly. "You say that all men are not like him, meaning that Lord Adlowe is without Geoffrey's weaknesses and faults. Lord Adlowe is not weak, but his is not the strength I like. The truth is, I cling to my freedom, father. I like to rule in society. I like to be admired and worshipped, but I have no heart for my admirers to win. I have no heart."

"Why must you disappoint the hopes I have so long cherished, Beatrice?" questioned her father, bitterly. "Have you no love for me, no respect for my wishes? What would your loved 'society' say if it knew that you are a mystery to your own father? When Lord Adlowe was here five years since, he told me that you were leading a double life. His words have been confirmed a hundred times since by my own observation. You do lead a double life. You are one thing and seem another."

Beatrice started, lowering her gaze to the fire, as if she feared her soul might look from her eyes and play the traitor.

"I do not understand you!" she murmured.

"I will endeavor to explain," returned the Earl, gravely. "You are the mistress of my household. You receive our visitors, preside at our balls and parties, and fulfill your duties to society. But day after day, evening after evening, you mysteriously shut yourself up in your own apartments, seeing no one, replying to no summons or messages, giving no evidence of life. It is as if your chambers were your tomb. I have frequently knocked at your door without eliciting a response. The last time I was attacked by the gout, I sent for you, and yet you did not come to me for hours, and did not even send to inquire after my welfare. What is the explanation of this, Beatrice?"

The daughter stood motionless and silent.

"I have tried to answer the question for myself," said the Earl, after waiting in vain for a reply. "If it were possible for you to leave the house so continually without my knowledge, I should believe that half your time was spent away from home. I have remarked that these seclusions do not occur at our country-seat. Do you spend these missing hours in opium-eater's dreams? I again ask you, Beatrice, what is the meaning of these seasons of dumbness and silence?"

The Lady Beatrice lifted her head, turning her face to the light. Her countenance was of marble whiteness, save that in her cheeks burned a scarlet glow. Her eyes were like glowing suns. Her manner betrayed an intense agitation and excitement, showing that her whole nature was in commotion.

"I have no explanations to give, father," she said, a tremor of passion underlying her cold tones. "Think what you will—suspect as you may—I have nothing to say. Believe anything that may seem probable. But do not forget that I am your daughter, as proud as yourself. I know I would rather die than sully the name I bear. Let that suffice!"

She stood erect in her imperial beauty, like one without a trace of weakness in heart or soul.

At that moment the curtains were again lifted, and Lord Adlowe entered the apartment.

There was a peculiar gleam in his eyes, and a singular smile about his mouth; he had been a listener to most of the conversation between the father and daughter.

Lord Adlowe was in the prime of manhood. He was handsome, and years of foreign travel, with strange adventures in far off lands, had contributed a halo of romance to his character. His complexion had been darkened by exposure to wind and sun. His hair was light, and his eyes were pale, keen, cold, and cruel, and had in them at times a wicked light.

He had returned impoverished in purse, hampered by debts, worn out by dissipation, with the fixed resolve of urging to a consummation his claims upon the hand of the Lady Beatrice.

At sight of her, so radiant in her beauty, his face flushed with eagerness, and he came forward rapidly, extending both his hands.

Lord Hampton, delighted, sprang up to greet him.

The Lady Beatrice permitted her returned suitor to clasp her cold, jeweled hands, greeting him politely, even kindly, her manner warming under his manifestations of extreme delight. She welcomed him home, and colored slightly under his gaze of eager admiration.

The Earl, encouraged by her gracious manner, began to hope that his conversation had had the desired effect, and that his daughter might be persuaded to gratify his dearest hopes.

"You must excuse my abrupt, unannounced entrance," said Lord Adlowe, smiling, when the greetings were concluded. "I told the porter, who knew me at once, that I would announce myself, as I used to do. I find the place unchanged; not so, I hope, its hostess."

He looked earnestly at his lovely hostess, whose manner had resumed its usual hauteur and reserve.

"I never change, Lord Adlowe," she replied, significantly. "I have always been your friend and well-wisher. I am still the same."

"Nothing more?" whispered the guest, in a low and eager tone.

The increasing coldness of the lady's manner was sufficient answer.

Nothing daunted by this reception, Lord Adlowe exerted himself to please. Beatrice unbent slightly as she became interested in his remarks. His Lordship had changed during his long absence; many of his former prominent traits seemed subdued, and his hostess began to believe that she should find him an interesting study.

In the midst of her musings and speculations, dinner was announced. The Lady Beatrice took the arm of the guest, and the three descended to the dining-room, a handsome apartment, brilliant with lights and fire and flowers. The repast was seasoned with witty remarks from Lord Adlowe. The lady listened, smiled and replied, but there was no heart in her words or her mirth. The dinner over, the guest escorted the Lady Beatrice to the door, and then returned to his wine and the companionship of the Earl.

"The Lady Beatrice is more beautiful than ever!" he finally sighed. "And she is scarcely less cold than when she drove me from her!"

"Do not despair, my boy," responded the Earl, kindly. "I don't pretend to understand Beatrice, but there is no ice that the sun cannot melt. I believe she will yet reward your long and unwavering devotion—"

"I *know* she will!" said Lord Adlowe, with a smile, and with a strange light leaping to his eyes. "I can find my way to her heart at last, my Lord. In less than six months I shall be your son-in-law. I will go up to the Lady Beatrice and endeavor to win her favor, while you are occupied with your wine and cigars."

He excused himself, and hastened back to the drawing-room. The Lady Beatrice sat before the fire alone. She looked up at his entrance, greeting him with a smile. Drawing an easy-chair as near to her as he dared, Lord Adlowe bent upon her a gaze of adoring love.

The Lady Beatrice moved uneasily under his gaze, it seeming to her to be scrutinizing as well as admiring. She fancied he was trying to read her soul, and she took up the small hand-screen she had before held, saying, with an appearance of polite interest:

"I understood my father to say, Lord Adlowe, that you are stopping at a hotel. Is not your uncle, Lord Trevelyan, in town?"

"No, he is at Trevelyan Park," was the response. "I shall run down to see him to-morrow. I hear that my uncle is more miserly than ever. The town-house is let, and he confines himself closely to the Park, leading a savage and morose existence."

"I have heard the same," replied the Lady Beatrice. "Lord Trevelyan has changed greatly during the past fifteen years. You will visit him to-morrow?"

"Yes. My uncle is very exacting, and would hardly forgive me if he knew that I had visited even here before coming to him. People would talk too, if I were not attentive to him," and Lord Adlowe smiled, "for at his death he will leave me one of the richest men in the kingdom. You know that my claims upon him are second only to those of Geoffrey Trevelyan, my cousin. Had Geoffrey lived, I should have little to look forward to."

"Lord Trevelyan is fonder of you than he was of your cousin, is he not?" asked the Lady Beatrice, staring into the fire.

"He professes to be," was the reply. "I hope he is, for he hated poor Geoffrey as if he had been a deadly enemy. Geoffrey had no tact to manage him. Poor fellow! Geoffrey was not fitted to cope with the world. If he had lived, he would have covered his name with disgrace—"

"Not so!" interrupted the Lady Beatrice, a hot flush glowing in her cheeks and an angry light shining in her eyes. "Geoffrey was a wild, passionate boy, with great faults, perhaps, but also with great virtues—"

"Do you number his assault upon and robbery of his uncle among the former or the latter?" questioned Lord Adlowe, with ironical emphasis. "If Geoffrey were alive," he added, impressively, "my uncle would leave no effort untried to bring him to punishment. Lord Trevelyan is very vindictive in his disposition."

"He might forgive and forget, since he believes Geoffrey dead," said the Lady Beatrice in a low tone, and with averted face.

"It is seventeen years since we heard that Geoffrey was dead, is it not?" asked Lord Adlowe, as if musingly, but with the keenest and most furtive of glances directed toward his hostess. "We received a Brazilian paper—I think it was Brazilian; at any rate it was South American—with a notice of his death in its columns. We also received a letter from some Spaniard or Portuguese, stating that Geoffrey had died at his house, and had begged him with his last breath to write tidings of his fate. There was included in the letter a certificate of burial. Upon these data we believed Geoffrey to be dead."

"The evidence was conclusive enough, I should think," said Lady Beatrice, in a cold voice.

"Of course it was conclusive," replied Lord Adlowe. "But I have doubts sometimes of its truth. What if the whole story of the death were an imposture? Geoffrey knew that our uncle hated him enough to pursue him over the whole earth. He would not have dared return to England, for fear of imprisonment and disgrace. It is not probable that Geoffrey should have forged proofs of his death, changed his name, and settled down somewhere in a distant country to await news of my uncle's death. Lord Trevelyan dead, Geoffrey can walk the earth again without fear, a rich and titled man."

"A rather fanciful explanation, I think," said the Lady Beatrice, in a voice firmer than usual. "If it were true, and Geoffrey were to return, you would not be pleased, I suppose."

Lord Adlowe's face darkened at the bare possibility of such an event.

"Geoffrey's return would impoverish me," he said. "He is Lord Trevelyan's brother's son, and of course the nearest heir. If Geoffrey were to come back at my uncle's death, he would inherit the Trevelyan title and fortune. But eighteen years of silence, and the proofs too—surely he is dead!"

He uttered the last words in a tone of relief. His apprehensions had been quieted by the manner of the Lady Beatrice. For years he had been tormented by occasional doubts of his cousin's death, and he had finally persuaded himself that, if living, Geoffrey Trevelyan would have communicated the fact to his former betrothed. He had watched her keenly and closely, and had become convinced that she believed Geoffrey dead.

The next words of the Lady Beatrice confirmed this opinion.

"The Spaniard wrote that Geoffey died of a fever," she said, quietly. "He was worn out by his long sea-voyage and his anxieties. He ventured out imprudently the day after landing, exposing himself to the noonday sun. We know that Geoffrey went to South America, for he wrote me a long letter within an hour of his going ashore. He wrote to his uncle by the same post, but Lord Trevelyan declared to me that he never received the letter. Some one must have intercepted it."

Lord Adlowe flushed guiltily.

"I have always thought that Geoffrey had some enemy who incited his uncle against him," pursued the Lady Beatrice. "When Geoffrey was a lad, his uncle loved him. He grew to hate him as he grew older, but it must have been because some envious person spoke falsely against poor Geoffrey, making his faults into crimes, and inducing Lord Trevelyan to believe that the boy desired his death."

Lord Adlowe moved uneasily in his chair.

"We have chosen an unpleasant subject to converse upon, Lady Beatrice," he said. "Let us dismiss it from our thoughts. Geoffrey is dead. I have come back to England to be your suitor. I cannot live without you, Beatrice," and his voice became full and passionate. "I have loved you for years. Give me a chance to prove my love. I will wait weeks, months—"

"My answer then would be the same as now, Lord Adlowe, and it is now what it was five years since. I cannot marry you."

"I refuse to accept that answer!" declared Lord Adlowe, with fierce emphasis. "You shall yet look kindly upon me—yet promise to become my wife!"

The Lady Beatrice looked at him haughtily, her eyes flashing with anger at his persistence in offering his unwelcome love. She met a gaze, strong, fierce and passionate. She saw that he was in earnest—that he would not take a negative answer. She comprehended that to reject him now, as she was tempted to do, would be to make him her implacable enemy. She felt vaguely that he had it in his power to work her woe.

"You will take time for your decision?" he asked, in soft, persuasive accents, and suddenly changing his manner.

The instinct of self-preservation was strong in the breast of the Lady Beatrice. It was awakened now, she knew not why. With a feeling of danger strong within her, she resolved to temporize with him.

"I will take time, Lord Adlowe, to consider your offer," she said. "Since you prefer to wait, you shall have my answer some months hence."

Lord Hampton entering at this juncture, the Lady Beatrice embraced the opportunity of escape. With emotion which both the gentlemen mistook, and which both interpreted favorably to her suitor, she glided quietly from the room.

CHAPTER II.

A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

Happy are they that hear their detractions,
And can put them to mending.
SHAKESPEARE.

Lord Hampton and his guest drew their chairs closer to the pleasant fire, preparatory to a confidential conversation.

"I entered rather inopportunely, Adlowe," said the Earl, smiling. "I saw, by your face and Beatrice's manner, that you had been renewing your proposal of marriage to her, and I fancied that she had not given you a decided rejection."

"You are right in your fancy," responded Lord Adlowe. "The Lady Beatrice has promised to consider my offer, and to give me an answer when I shall ask for it."

The Earl was delighted.

"Why, that is positive encouragement of your suit!" he exclaimed.

"Certainly it is," said Lord Adlowe. "The Lady Beatrice meant it as such."

"I scarcely know what to say, I am so astonished," declared Lord Hampton. "Before you came in this evening, I spoke to Beatrice about you, and she declared, as she had done a thousand times before, that she should never marry. Only last week she refused the Duke of Landford, one of the best matches in England. And now she encourages you to believe that she will become your wife."

"It does seem strange that I should succeed where so many have failed," assented the guest, with a satisfied look. "For the present, of course, we must keep the fact to ourselves. That she has taken my proposals into consideration makes it necessary for me to declare to you my prospects."

"It is not necessary," said the Earl. "I have known you from your boyhood, Adlowe, and am more than satisfied with the possibility of a near relationship between us. I know of no one whom I would so gladly welcome as a son-in-law."

"Thanks; but the explanation must be made, nevertheless. First, I am the inheritor of the title and debts of my late father;" and Lord Adlowe's tones were decidedly ironical. "I have been somewhat dissipated, and travel and too great profuseness of expenditure have somewhat cramped my resources. That is one side of the picture. Contrast against it the fact that I am the declared heir of my uncle Trevelyan, and there is a handsome offset to my shortcomings. I am a great favorite with Lord Trevelyan, and miserly as are his habits, he is always generous to me."

"Lord Trevelyan has the fortune of a prince," replied the Earl. "When you come into the Trevelyan estates you will be one of the richest noblemen in the kingdom. With your uncle's wealth united to Beatrice's fortune, you will have a colossal income. I should like to see the two fortunes wedded."

"And so should I," said Lord Adlowe. "I love her, my Lord, and I shall have no object in life save to win her."

"My influence shall be used in your favor," declared the Earl. "I am getting old, and want to see Beatrice settled before I die. You are the first person she ever permitted to hope for her favor since Geoffrey Trevelyan died, and I believe that she will yet become your wife."

Lord Adlowe's eyes sparkled, and his face beamed with hope. He knew well enough that the Lady Beatrice detested him, and that he could never win her save through her fears. He saw that he had, in some inexplicable way, touched upon those fears in his recent interview, else she would have given him a haughty and curt dismissal.

To solve the mystery surrounding her was now his object.

He had that mystery in his thoughts as he said, carelessly:

"Will not the Lady Beatrice return to us this evening, my Lord?"

"I—I think not," stammered the Earl, his face flushing. "Beatrice has retired to her room, and she never likes to be disturbed."

"But I understood that she was to return."

"Oh, that makes a difference," said Lord Hampton, his brow clearing. "I will send a message—no, I'll go myself and request her presence. Excuse me a moment, Adlowe."

He arose and departed on his errand.

Lord Adlowe stole after him to the door, listened, and then crept half-way up the stairs, from which point he could hear the proceedings of the Earl.

Lord Hampton hastened along the upper hall to a suite of rooms immediately over the drawing-room. He knocked upon the principal door, first softly, then more loudly.

No one answered him.

He turned the knob, but the door was locked.

He called his daughter's name softly, yet in a penetrating voice.

There was no response.

There were other doors along the hall, opening into the different chambers comprised in the suite of the Lady Beatrice, and at each one of these the Earl knocked softly, calling upon his daughter's name.

Still there came back no reply.

The Earl's face was convulsed with agitation.

"What is this mystery?" he whispered, leaning against the door. "Is Beatrice wrapped in the thrall of some delirium-producing drug or liquor? Is she awake? What is she doing?"

Again he listened for a token of movement within the rooms.

They were as soundless as a tomb.

"There is no use in lingering here," he thought. "Beatrice will not make her appearance again to-night. It is always so when she shuts herself up in this manner."

He sighed so heavily that the inspiration was almost a moan.

Then he moved from the door toward the staircase.

Lord Adlowe noiselessly flitted on before him, entering the drawing-room without having been seen.

The Earl descended the stairs, and paused in the lower hall to command his features and to repress his agitation. He fancied he had succeeded, when he opened the door and entered the presence of his guest; and certainly Lord Adlowe's unconcerned manner went to confirm the opinion.

"Beatrice regrets that she cannot join us again this evening," said Lord Hampton, with an appearance of sincerity. "The dear girl was agitated by her recent interview with you, and having a headache—"

"No apologies are necessary," interrupted Lord Adlowe, as the Earl instinctively hesitated in his speech. "I should be sorry to disturb her under the circumstances. I will call upon her after my return from the country."

The Earl sighed. It was hard for him, with his clear perceptions of integrity and honor, to offer these false explanations.

"Beatrice will not be visible before three to-morrow," he said. "These town dissipations tell upon her. I am going to take her into the country as soon as the warm weather comes. We shall be your neighbors then, Adlowe, for Trevelyan Park is not many miles distant from our country home. You will stop at the Park, I suppose?"

Lord Adlowe replied in the affirmative. The Earl resumed his seat, and the two pursued their conversation with an appearance of interest in it; but all the while the father's heart wandered to the mystery of his daughter's strange seclusion, and all the while Adlowe studied upon the same subject.

"If I could only get a clue to Beatrice's secret!" thought the guest.

Fate seemed inclined to throw the desired clue into his hands.

The two gentlemen were in the midst of an apparently absorbing discussion concerning a person for whom neither cared, when a liveried porter, whose duty it was to stand near the entrance door, burst into the drawing-room, his face the picture of wildest alarm.

"If you please, my Lord," he gasped, scarcely conscious of what he was saying, "there is smoke coming from the Lady Beatrice's dressing-room. Something must be on fire within."

The Earl leaped to his feet.

"The room on fire!" he ejaculated.

"Yes, my Lord. I'll give the alarm."

"No!" commanded his master, sternly. "Say nothing to your fellow-servants. Stay in the lower hall."

His Lordship pushed aside the astounded servitor, dashed up the stairs three steps at a time, and rushed toward his daughter's rooms.

Lord Adlowe followed at his heels.

There was smoke in the hall, issuing from one of the rooms of the Lady Beatrice. Clearly something was burning within.

A group of servants, anxious and frightened, stood near the door. The Earl ordered them away peremptorily, and they dared not disobey him. They filed away through the various passages toward their own domains.

"Go down stairs, Adlowe," said the Earl. "I am going to break the door in!"

"I will help you," was the brief response.

The eyes of the two men met. The Earl did not dare to say that he knew not what should meet his gaze when the door opened. He had neither time nor inclination to explain. Submitting to the unavoidable presence of Adlowe, he said:

"Come, then; put your shoulder to the door!"

Adlowe obeyed. The Earl lent his assistance. The door yielded and burst open. The two men rushed into the room.

It was full of smoke, so dense that not an object within the apartment was perceptible. Coughing and choking, the Earl crossed the floor and threw up the window, establishing a draft of air.

Lord Adlowe quietly closed the door, and stood against it.

The apartment cleared rapidly, and the intruders soon observed the cause of the disturbance. A fire was burning in the grate, and one of the live coals had snapped out, finding lodgment in the thick pile of a velvet rug. Here it had smouldered and burned with sickening odor and heavy smoke.

The Earl caught up the rug, rolled it tightly, stamping out the fire, and then flung it from him.

Lord Adlowe looked curiously around the apartment.

It was a dressing-room fit for an Empress.

But the owner of all this splendor was not there.

Lord Adlowe darted quick, scrutinizing glances to the various couches and chairs, but the form of the Lady Beatrice did not greet his vision.

"She is in one of the other rooms," he thought; "I mean to see her before I leave them!"

He had scarcely made this resolve when the Earl said:

"The fire is extinguished, Adlowe. Many thanks for your assistance. Let us return to the drawing-room!"

"But the Lady Beatrice—"

"Is in one of the other rooms, of course. In her boudoir, or bed-chamber;" and the Earl looked from the right to the left, the dressing-room occupying a middle position between the two rooms mentioned.

"She must be suffocated with this smoke," persisted Lord Adlowe, adhering to his resolve. "Perhaps she is lying on the floor in a swoon."

The Earl grew even paler. He looked at his guest hesitatingly. He was anxious, now that he stood upon the threshold of a discovery, to probe the secret of the Lady Beatrice. But he could not bare his heart to his daughter's suitor. He thought a moment, and then said:

"Remain here, Adlowe, while I look in the boudoir."

He moved toward the front room, opened the door, and passed in.

Lord Adlowe—firm in his bold purpose—also approached the entrance and looked into the room in question.

It was unoccupied.

The suitor of the Lady Beatrice retreated as soon as he made the discovery, while Lord Hampton stood bewildered under the gleaming gaslamps. When the Earl came out, Adlowe met him with an inquiry as to the state of his daughter.

"She is in her bed-chamber," said the Earl, briefly, moving toward the last-named room.

He opened the door, entering a sleeping apartment. The couches were unoccupied, and the father approached the bed, parting the lace curtains.

Lord Adlowe stood in the door way, watching him intently.

The pretty lace-frilled pillows were plump and round, the white satin bed-spread smooth and straight. No form lay within the dainty, perfumed sheets; no impress of a figure was visible anywhere.

"How strange!" muttered the father. "Where can Beatrice be? She must be in her bath-room."

He knocked at the door of the bath-room. No one answered. He looked in. No one was there.

"Not here!" exclaimed the Earl, in complete astonishment. "Her doors are all locked, to give the impression that she is here. She must have quitted the house. But where could she have gone? And when? And how?"

He went to her wardrobe and closets, but the bonnets, shawls and mantles of the Lady Beatrice were all there. He knew well the various articles of his daughter's wrappings, but not a shawl or cloak that he had ever seen her wear was missing.

The only evidence that threw any light upon the subject was the discovery of the dress she had worn at dinner. The crimson velvet robe lay in a heap on the floor of a closet, as if it had been hurriedly cast there.

Lord Hampton renewed his search, looking everywhere, but in vain.

The fact was incontrovertible—the Lady Beatrice was gone!

"This, then," said the unhappy father, "is the secret of my daughter's mysterious seclusions! She pretends to be shut up here when she is in reality elsewhere. I comprehend now why she always refuses to employ a maid! The mystery is deeper than ever. Where is she? Why has she gone out so secretly? How did she go unseen?"

He groaned in the anguish of his heart.

Lord Adlowe still standing in the doorway, looked as if a great good-fortune had fallen to him.

He had gained a clue—simple and frail—but still a clue to the mystery enveloping Lord Hampton's daughter.

The Earl struggled with his emotions, gained a factitious calmness, and slowly returned to the dressing-room. He found his guest standing near the door, evidently waiting the signal for departure.

"Beatrice is not injured, Adlowe," he said, quietly, not lifting his gaze. "She will not return to us this evening. Let us go down."

He secured the door so that it could not be opened by any prying servant, and the two descended to the drawing-room.

Lord Adlowe thought it best not to prolong his visit, and took his leave.

"The Hampton mystery deepens," he muttered, as he descended the steps of Hampton House, setting out for the hotel at which he was temporarily stopping. "It is no vulgar and degrading habit that enslaves the Lady Beatrice—no opium-eating, nothing of that kind. She's gone, and for years has been in the habit of absenting herself in this strange manner. Where does she go? Can it be that Geoffrey is living, and that she meets him elsewhere, thus living a double life, as I so long ago suspected? I must resolve these horrible questions. I must watch—hire a detective—give up my whole soul to this inquiry. I must discover something that will force her to marry me!"

The above is all of this story that will be published in our columns. The continuation of it from where it leaves off here can be found only in the New-York Ledger, which is for sale at all the bookstores and news depots. Ask for the number dated July 3, and in it you will find the continuation of this beautiful tale. The Ledger has the best stories of any paper in the world; and Henry Ward Beecher, James Parton and Fanny Fern, have articles in every number.

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Liberia	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	June 26	New-York	Liverpool.
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FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Henry Chauncey	June 21	New-York	Aspinwall.
Eagle	June 24	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Aspinwall, &c., by the *Henry Chauncey*, close at the General Post Office at — A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

SUMMER, 1869.

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE AND VARIED STOCK NOW READY OF

SUMMER CLOTHING,

selected and manufactured with great care, and very superior in all the matters of FABRIC, STYLE AND DURABILITY.

The leading principle in our business management is always to furnish

THE BEST ARTICLE AT THE LOWEST PRICE,

and think we have succeeded this season better than ever before.

Assortments and prices the same at both stores.

DEVLIN & CO.

BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

ICE PITCHERS,
PORCELAIN-LINED,
SILVER-PLATED.
TIFFANY & CO.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY.

FURNITURE.
AT DEGRAAF & TAYLOR'S,

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MATTRESSES.

WHOLESALE STOCK OPENED FOR RETAILING. Allow no party to persuade you to buy until you have examined our stock of Furniture, Carpets, Mattresses and Curtains. It is generally conceded by the trade that our stock is the LARGEST, most VARIED IN STYLE, and at the lowest prices for the quality of any house in this line. Second and Third-av. cars pass the stores. Goods guaranteed as represented.

NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY, 65 CHRYSTIE, 130 AND 132 HESTER-ST., CONNECTED.

PORCELAIN-LINED
ICE PITCHERS,
THE BEST ARTICLE MADE, MANUFACTURED BY
MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY,
whose Silver-plated Ware is for sale by
G. COLLAMORE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FINE CHINA AND GLASSWARE,
NO 731 BROADWAY,
one door above Waverley-place.
GILMAN COLLAMORE.
HENRY H. HOLLY.

SILVER-PLATED
BAKING DISH
RECEPTACLES.

A novel and beautiful article of table furniture, is used with ordinary crockery dish, and therefore an improvement over others in the market. Also complete TABLE OUTFITS in PLATED WARE and CUTLERY.

Call and examine.

ADAMS, CHANDLER & CO.
Manufacturers, No. 20 John-st., N. Y.

BERRIAN.
HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA TRAYS, BRUSHES, BROOMS,
REFRIGERATORS,
WATER COOLERS, ICE PITCHERS, HAMMOCKS, GONGS, STEAMER AND CAMP CHAIRS,
And a complete assortment of
KITCHEN FURNITURE AND COOKING UTENSILS
At Popular Prices.
LEWIS & CONGER, No. 601 Broadway.

SCHARF PAT'D PAVEMENT,
FOR PUBLIC OR PRIVATE GROUNDS,
guaranteed the best, and will fully meet the present demand for improved and perfect pavement.
Circulars and full particulars at office,
No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 389, June 19, 1869.
8, 23, 2, 7, 69, 63, 14, 68, 4, 70, 71, 24, 75.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 390, June 19, 1869.
35, 19, 77, 52, 67, 71, 12, 21, 62, 65, 14, 41, 49.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 413, June 19, 1869.
60, 56, 27, 40, 48, 47, 15, 2, 10, 44, 28, 43, 1.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 414, June 19, 1869.
73, 45, 69, 12, 55, 24, 16, 53, 54, 76, 13, 67, 6.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, informaton furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 31, 1869.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 30th day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New-Mexico, with the Stationery required for use in their respective districts for the year ending June 30, 1870.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond with sufficient sureties in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) approved by a United States District-Attorney, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned that the parties shall, in case of the acceptance of their bid, or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient bonds for the due performance of the same.

The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Offices."

Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered.

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 17, 1869.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 2d day of July, at 12 M., for supplying SHIP CHANDLERY to the Revenue vessels on this station, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

Schedules of the articles to be furnished, with all necessary information in regard to proposals, may be obtained, by responsible parties only in the Ship Chandlery trade, at the Revenue Cutter Office, Custom-house.

M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 17, 1869.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 2d day of July, at 12 M., for supplying RATIONS to the Revenue vessels on this station for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. The ration to be furnished is the usual Navy Ration, without spirits, and the articles are to be approved by the Collector, and are to be delivered on board the cutters in good and sufficient casks or other vessels, with the name and quantity of the contents thereof distinctly marked on each.

M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.